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## Quayle: Talk of Favoritism



Senator Dan Quayle of Indiana, the Republican vice presidential nominee, fielding questions at a news conference in New Orleans.

### His Military Duty Comes Under Fire

By Bill Peterson  
Washington Post Service  
NEW ORLEANS — Senator Dan Quayle of Indiana, the designated Republican vice presidential nominee, is struggling to answer questions about whether he might have used favoritism to get into the Indiana National Guard and avoid front-line military service in the Vietnam War.

## 'Upbeat' Bush Says He's in Charge Now

The Associated Press  
NEW ORLEANS — George Bush, fresh from his nomination for president by the Republican Party, vowed Thursday to "shift gears" from the role of presidential underdog and set his own agenda.

## Klosk U.S. Attacked On Its UN Debt

UNITED NATIONS, New York (NYT) — Britain, West Germany and several other close U.S. allies said Thursday they would not help the United Nations out of its financial difficulties because that would reduce the pressure on the Reagan administration to pay \$467 million owed in back dues.

## Botha Hints At Release Of Mandela

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service  
PRETORIA — President Pieter W. Botha said Thursday that if the black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela continued to cooperate as he had during his hospitalization for tuberculosis, he might not have to return to prison.

## Walkouts Spread in Poland

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
JASTRZEBIE, Poland — Strikes by thousands of workers spread in Poland on Thursday, crippling production at five coal mines and the port of Szczecin.



A West German robber holding two hostages in Cologne on Thursday shortly before his capture.

## Hostage Dies as Police Seize 2 German Bandits

By Michael Farr  
New York Times Service  
BONN — A female hostage was shot and killed and another was critically wounded Thursday when a two-day chase ended in a gun battle between West German policemen and two bank robbers on a highway near Bonn.

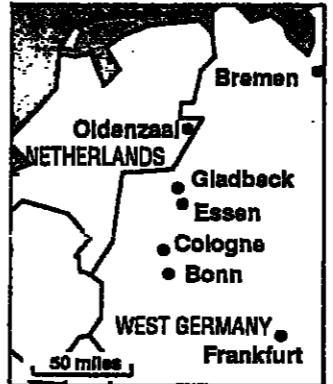
## Lebanese Thwarted in Effort to Elect President

The speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, Hussein al-Husseini, leaving the building Thursday after a quorum failed to show up to elect a successor to Amin Gemayel, whose term ends in September. Christians stayed away to thwart the election of a Syria-backed candidate. Page 2.

## Getting the Quayle Lowdown

The Rush Is On to Discover the 'Cinderella Senator'

By Maureen Dowd  
New York Times Service  
NEW ORLEANS — Everyone is Quayling. To Quayle — the latest verb in the political lexicon — means to look for information about George Bush's little-known vice presidential choice.



Oldenzaal, the gunmen released most of their hostages. Then, in a new car provided by the Dutch police and with the two women hostages taken off the bus, the robbers and their accomplice sped back into West Germany.

Dow Jones Industrial Average  
Dow Jones Industrial Average  
Up 1.07  
Down 6.4385

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# Singapore's Leader Reportedly Postpones Plan to Step Down

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew has postponed plans to step down as the head of government until he is satisfied that constitutional arrangements designed to insure a strong and honest administration are in place, analysts say.

Mr. Lee, who took office in 1959 and is the longest-serving government leader in Asia, said in the past that he would consider handing over the prime minister's job to a younger person when he turns 65 in September.

But the announcement Wednesday that a general election will be held Sept. 3 — well before it is required — and the high priority Mr. Lee has given to the introduction of an elected president make it unlikely that he will relinquish his post before next year, according to diplomats and politicians.

Mr. Lee is widely expected to become the first elected president after he steps down as prime minister.

A "white paper" presented to parliament in July by the government said the new president would have powers to protect the nation's financial reserves and the integrity of the public service.

Government and opposition spokesmen have said the proposal for an elected president will be one of the major issues in the elections in September.

Chiam See Tong, the sole opposition member in the parliament that was dissolved Wednesday, described the plan for an elected president as "paternalism carried too far."

He said voters should elect more opposition members of parliament so the ruling People's Action Party would be denied the two-thirds majority it needs to amend the constitution and bring in an elected president.

In a televised address Sunday to a rally marking Singapore's independence day, Mr. Lee appeared to link his departure as the head of government with approval of the plan for an elected president.

"Those who believe that when I have left the government as prime minister that I have gone into permanent retirement really should have their heads examined," he said.

Mr. Lee also said he was worried that there might not be enough strong ministers to withstand a major political crisis after he retires as prime minister.

One Western diplomat said, "Lee wants more assurances that after he leaves the helm there will be firm leadership and institutional safeguards to protect the stability, confidence and wealth that his government has helped to build up."

The government's white paper said an elected president would have the power to block key appointments

in the public sector if he felt that incompetent or dishonest people were being proposed for office.

The president would also be able to veto the spending of Singapore's accumulated reserves, which Richard Hu, the finance minister, told parliament last week were among the highest in the world on a per capita basis. Mr. Hu said the reserves amounted to well over 31 billion Singapore dollars (\$15.2 billion).

Mr. Hu made his comments during debate on the proposal to replace the largely ceremonial role of president — a job currently filled by parliamentarianism — with a four-year term — with a popularly elected president having a six-year mandate. The change requires a constitutional amendment.

Although most of the 21 members of parliament and ministers who spoke during the debate supported the plan, some voiced serious reservations. Many of the speakers called for a more extensive discussion of the change's implications.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Nicaragua Lets Radio Station Reopen

MANAGUA (NYT) — Authorities have given Nicaragua's Roman Catholic radio station, which was ordered shut in July, permission to reopen, an Interior Ministry spokesman said Thursday. "They are being told that they can go back on the air with the sole condition that they respect the law," said the spokesman, Captain Nelson Cordero Blandon.

The station, Radio Católica, was closed July 11 "for an indefinite time" after it carried what the government said were distorted reports of an anti-government protest rally held the previous day in Nandayara. A variety of opposition groups had asked the government to allow it to reopen, and they were joined this week by the Catholic primate, Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo.

There have also been growing demands that the government release prisoners arrested during and after the Nandayara protest. Among these are five prominent opposition leaders, arrived in Managua on Thursday. Because he has negotiated the release of prisoners here before, lawyers for the Nandayara defendants were hopeful he would persuade President Daniel Ortega Saavedra to free the 38.

### U.S. Reactor Went Out of Control

WASHINGTON (WP) — A nuclear reactor used in the production of weapons went out of control briefly last week, apparently as operators seeking to restart it after a four-month shutdown were increasing power to sustain a reaction, according to the Energy Department and others.

The reactor, one of three bomb-production units at the Savannah River Plant in South Carolina, was ordered shut down on Wednesday night because of what plant managers called "concern within the peer-review process."

Energy Department officials confirmed that the reactor suffered at least one unexplained "power spike" during a start-up that also was plagued with mechanical problems and miscalculations. A power spike in an abrupt and unexpected increase in temperature and pressure. The official called the episode a "complete collapse" of safety procedures.

### Afghans Name New Military Chief

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Afghanistan has named a new defense minister and a new military chief of staff, the Soviet press agency Tass reported Thursday.

Named as defense minister was Colonel-General Shaukatullah Tani, an alternate member of the Politburo of the People's Democratic Party, Tass said, quoting a newspaper in Kabul.

The new chief of staff is Lieutenant General Mohammed Asad, who was commander of the First Army Corps, it added. Tass did not say why the changes had been made. They follow the withdrawal of half of the Soviet Union's 100,000 troops from Afghanistan, with the rest to go by February, and an increase in fighting between the Afghan Army and Moslem rebels.

### Burmese Party Searches for Leader

BANGKOK (Reuters) — The Burmese government met to search for a new leader on Thursday as protesters demanding democracy kept up the pressure with renewed street rallies in defiance of martial law.

Diplomats in Rangoon contacted from Bangkok said protesters, who rose up across the country last week to demand an end to one-party rule, staged a mass march in Mandalay, a rally in Rangoon and continued strikes.

The central committee of the Burma Socialist Program Party, the military-led political force, met unexpectedly in advance of parliament and party meetings on Friday to choose their third leader in 23 days. The press remained silent, and diplomats could only speculate on a choice to replace U San Lwin, who was forced out of office by the insurrection last week.

### Czech Police Stop Anti-Soviet Protest

PRAGUE (Reuters) — The police tore down two large banners and arrested about 10 foreigners as they demonstrated Thursday in Prague for freedom and the removal of Soviet troops.

The banners were unfurled on Wenceslas Square by members of the Europe-wide Radical Party ahead of this weekend's 20th anniversary of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia. One spanned the width of the square, actually a broad avenue where Soviet tanks gathered after entering the capital to crush the Prague Spring movement led by Alexander Dubcek in 1968.

It declared in Czech: "Soviet Troops Out of the Country. Freedom and Civil Rights." The second, reading "Freedom" in large blue letters, was set up by two young men who climbed the equestrian statue of Saint Wenceslas. A crowd of about 500 watched as the police dragged off the protesters and pushed them into police cars.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Soviets Say Airports Lag in Standards

MOSCOW (UPI) — Only one of 18 Soviet international airports, Moscow's Sheremetyevo-2, meets all present service requirements of global airlines, the press agency Tass said Thursday.

It said that upgrading the national airline, Aeroflot, the world's largest with more than 110 million passengers annually, will be high on the list of the new program of economic restructuring. In an interview, Alexander Volkov, minister of civil aviation, cited an aging fleet of airplanes and technical levels at airports as the culprits in "the less than modest standards of service."

Italy, after slashing speed limits in a bid to reduce road accidents, said Thursday that high fines and jail terms would force drivers found to have drunk the equivalent of three glasses of wine or two of whisky. Drivers caught with more than 0.8 parts per 1,000 of alcohol in their blood would face fines of at least 500,000 lira (\$370 dollars), withdrawal of their license and 30-day prison sentences, the Health Ministry said.

A Tower Air 747 charter flight with 467 passengers and crew members aboard was forced to return to Madrid airport on Wednesday after a warning light indicated fire on board, the airline said. No signs of fire were found, it added.

# With Zia's Death, Pakistan Enters A Period of Uncertain Direction

By Bernard Weinraub  
New York Times Service

KARACHI, Pakistan — Pakistan has plunged into political turmoil that threatens to ripple across South Asia, especially in Afghanistan and India.

The death of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, who ruled the country for the last 11 years, put Pakistan in a state of suspension.

His death in a plane crash on Wednesday came at a delicate moment, both in terms of potential domestic upheaval as well as the partial withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

General Zia was a major supporter of the Afghan mujahidin, the rebels who have used Pakistan as a staging area to fight the Soviet-backed government in Kabul.

Some diplomats and political analysts say they believe that, al-

though the policies of General Zia's successors are as yet unclear, aid to the mujahidin could be scaled back. General Zia staked considerable personal leverage on his support for the rebels, but the policy was not especially popular in Pakistan.

As the nation began 10 days of national mourning, Western diplomats in Pakistan have said that General Zia's death has led Pakistan into its most severe crisis in more than a decade.

A total of 37 persons died in the explosion of the airplane, including the U.S. ambassador, Arnold L. Rapheal, and several top Pakistani military officials.

Diplomats said there was no obvious successor to General Zia. A state of emergency has been declared across the country.

Serving as acting president, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, 74, chairman of the Pakistani Senate, faces an important decision in the next few days: whether to proceed with elections planned in mid-November and whether what type of election should take place.

Parliamentary and municipal elections are scheduled for Nov. 16, but if a military successor is found to replace General Zia it is unlikely that the vote would take place.

With the deaths of several prominent Pakistani military officers, the army general who has emerged to a central role is General Aslam Beg, who will become the army chief of staff. The job had been part of General Zia's portfolio.

Diplomats and political commentators said the decision was a crucial one, since opposition parties had joined together before General Zia's death to demand what they called a fair vote and party elections. Should Mr. Khan waver, perhaps under pressure from the army, and delay or thwart a vote, politicians said Pakistan could face protracted crisis.

Moreover, diplomats said the caretaker government in Pakistan must quickly decide what kind of election it wanted.

A coalition of opposition party leaders, led by General Zia's leading rival, Benazir Bhutto, head of the Pakistan People's Party, had criticized General Zia when he said that political parties could not take part in the November elections. He said only independent candidates without party affiliation could enter the campaign.



Workers entering Israel from the Gaza Strip on Thursday after a curfew in the territory was eased.

# Israel Bans Palestinian Committees Accused of Fomenting the Uprising

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel formally outlawed on Thursday the underground "popular neighborhood committees" that Israeli officials have accused of being helping run the Palestinian uprising.

The government said any Palestinians found to be members of the committees would be arrested. Already, nearly 300 residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip have been jailed on accusations of belonging to the committees.

The order came a day after Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin's promise to eliminate the committees, which have been operating for several months in most West Bank and Gaza Strip cities and towns.

The committees have organized community affairs and in many cases have coordinated demonstrations, although it is not clear whether any of them actively plan violence.

In the last 24 hours, more than a dozen committee members have been ordered deported.

The army also eased a largely ineffective total curfew in the occupied Gaza Strip, allowing residents of Gaza City to leave their homes for the first time since Sunday.

But the curfew remained in force at most refugee camps across Gaza.

Despite the curfew, imposed by the army on Sunday night, there has been daily rioting all across the

Gaza Strip. At least one Palestinian has died and hundreds have been wounded in clashes with soldiers there this week.

Palestinians said one person was shot and wounded and many others injured Thursday when soldiers battled Arab protesters.

They said soldiers had resumed using wooden clubs to fracture the arms and legs of demonstrators.

But the army said it had no report of Palestinian injuries in Gaza on Thursday.

The press had also been barred from entering the Gaza Strip for the duration of the curfew. The area was declared open to journalists Thursday morning, an army spokesman said.

But the army was still confining about 250,000 Palestinians living in refugee camps to their homes.

On Wednesday, Mr. Rabin said the army had adopted a newly aggressive approach to quashing the uprising.

But in its first few days, at least, the new policy seemed only to have brought more violence.

Under the policy, the army is no longer waiting for demonstrations to break out before moving in with force, Mr. Rabin said.

"We are now pre-empting violence before it starts by closing certain areas, sometimes even large areas like Gaza Strip," he said. "We are now taking measures on our own initiative to cope with these problems."

The curfew was imposed after the Islamic Resistance Movement, a fundamentalist group, called for attacks on Israeli soldiers.

But there were more riots and injuries in the first three days under the curfew than at any time in the previous two months.

Gazans "are very angry," a leading Gaza resident said. "The Israelis are creating demonstrations by beating people."

Mr. Rabin said: "We don't mind from time to time if we have to enforce our will, even if it means a confrontation in concrete ways. We prefer to use curfews to maintain order without violence. But when we decide to do it, any effort to violate what we impose will not be accepted."

As for the beatings, Mr. Rabin said: "Normally our policy is, use megaphones and tell people to return home" while a curfew order is in place.

"The second thing, if they don't respond to the loudspeaker, we don't open fire, we use force. What does it mean to use force? It's the same thing the police do."

Palestinians say the use of force in fact involves widespread beatings.

Finally, Mr. Rabin said, if a soldier's life is in danger, he can open fire.

## PAKISTAN: Suspicion in Crash

(Continued from Page 1)

tions was to confirm that a general election scheduled for Nov. 16 would go ahead. He said he would proceed with General Zia's vision of an Islamic society under Moslem law, and would continue to maintain close ties with the United States.

He did not say whether political parties would be allowed to enter candidates. General Zia had ruled the election was to be non-party, but his decision was being challenged in the courts.

Western and Pakistani analysts said that a period of serious political instability could result in a return to martial law.

If free elections are held, analysts said, the opposition Pakistan People's Party led by Benazir Bhutto, 35, would be the favorite to win. She is the daughter of Zulfikar

Ali Bhutto, who was deposed by General Zia in 1977 and later hanged.

"Life and death is in the hands of God," she said after hearing of General Zia's death. "We will not say anything."

The major pro-government party was in disarray. Mohammed Khan Junejo, whom General Zia dismissed as prime minister in May, has been battling a pro-Zia faction for the party's leadership.

General Zia's death cast doubt on Pakistan's future policy toward the Afghan guerrillas. Some Western diplomats predicted that the policy could become less antagonistic toward the Soviet-backed regime in Kabul.

Guerrilla groups were united in lamenting the loss of General Zia. (AP, Reuters, AFP, LAT)

## MANDELA: Freedom Is Hinted

(Continued from Page 1)

berg Hospital, where he was diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis, according to the Mandela family's lawyer, Ismail Ayob.

Justice Minister H.J. Coetsee confirmed that he visited Mr. Mandela in the hospital Wednesday. Mr. Coetsee, who in recent years has done most of the negotiating with Mr. Mandela about conditions for release, said, "He looks as if he is almost his old self and is enjoying jokes."

Information Minister Stoffel van der Merwe said he had "deduced" from Mr. Botha's remarks that the cooperation to which the president had referred was Mr. Mandela's reluctance to make public details of his condition and thereby exploit his illness as a "propaganda stunt."

For months, international pressure on Pretoria to release Mr. Mandela has steadily increased.

It is widely expected that his death in incarceration would unleash civil unrest throughout South Africa.

Although Mr. Ayob disclosed the nature of the illness on his own after visiting Mr. Mandela on Tuesday, the black nationalist leader had asked hospital authorities to withhold the diagnosis and had also declined an offer for an independent team of physicians to give a second opinion, Mr. van der Merwe said.

Mr. Mandela has refused the conditions, saying in one written statement read to an anti-apartheid meeting in 1985, "I cannot sell my birthright, nor am I prepared to sell the birthright of the people to be free."

He has also said that he could not work within a constitutional system that continues to deprive the black majority of the right to vote.

Mr. van der Merwe said, "Obviously, as long as a person remains committed to undermining law and order, he cannot be released."

"It is not only his personal attitude toward violence, but a question of whether he will go out and promote violence or not," the information minister added.

Mr. Mandela's continued imprisonment has implications that go far beyond the humanitarian issue, since even moderate black leaders like the Zulu leader Mangosuthu Buthezi have refused to negotiate power-sharing terms with the government until he is released.

## POLES: Strikes Spread

(Continued from Page 1)

the nearby village of Kaczycze, miners said.

These three collieries are demanding recognition of the Solidarity trade union, banned after martial law was declared in December 1981. The strikers' demands at Andalusia were not known.

Strikers in Szczecin said they had sent a telegram to the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, inviting him to come to the port to discuss their calls for trade union pluralism.

Port officials contacted by telephone said no talks were under way with the strikers Thursday.

A striking port worker in Szczecin, about 400 kilometers northwest of Warsaw, said by telephone that 1,800 of a total force of 2,400 manual workers were on strike demanding free trade unions.

The port worker, Jozef Kowalczyk, said bus drivers had also declared a strike in Szczecin early on Thursday and were planning to join the occupation of the port.

A transport official said all three bus depots were not operating. He said by telephone that she had received a telegram saying streetcar drivers were returning to their depots.

The unrest is the worst in Poland since April and May, when stoppages provoked by sharp price increases developed into the biggest strikes since the labor troubles that disrupted Poland in the early 1980s.

Henryk Pyka, director of the Andalusia colliery, said the strikers were still conferring and had not yet announced their demands to management.

The strike at July Manifesto has been declared illegal and the official news agency PAP issued a report on Thursday warning of the dangers of work stoppages because of methane gas below ground. (Reuters, UPI)

# Lebanese Fail in Effort to Elect a New President

By Ihsan A. Hijazi  
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The Lebanese parliament failed Thursday to elect a new president, causing concern about a worsening political deadlock and constitutional vacuum after President Amin Gemayel's six-year term expires next month.

Amid charges of intimidation against members of the Chamber of Deputies by militia gunmen, not enough deputies turned up for a vote.

The inability to raise a quorum followed a campaign by the Christian Lebanese Forces militia to block the election of a Syrian-backed candidate, Suleiman Franjeh, 78, a former president.

After waiting for one hour beyond the time set for the legislature to convene, the speaker, Hussein al-Husseini, adjourned the session without fixing a date for new elections. He said he needed to consult first with the legislators about what course of action to take.

The Lebanese Forces commander, Dr. Samir Geagea, a strong opponent of the Syrian military presence in Lebanon, said the coast was now clear for a consensus candidate to come forward.

But Mr. Franjeh quickly announced he was holding on to his nomination.

The announcement was made on his behalf by his son, Robert, at a news conference. He warned that Lebanon would face the threat of constitutional vacuum if parliament did not choose a new president between now and Sept. 23, when Mr. Gemayel is to step down.

If intensive consultations expected to get under way to bring about a compromise that will satisfy the powerful Christian militia prove ineffectual, a political deadlock seems certain.

Muslims and other Syrian allies will, in turn, try to scuttle the next session of parliament if the opposite side nominates a candidate of whom they disapprove.

Despite denials by the Lebanese Forces of reports that its militia men had interfered with the deputies, the interior minister, Dr. Abdullah al-Razi, said at least 15 members of parliament were pre-empted by gunmen in Christian East Beirut from getting to the villa housing the legislature.

The building is on the so-called "green line" dividing East Beirut from the Moslem West.

Mikhail al-Daher, a Christian from the Syrian-patrolled Akkar district in northern Lebanon, was allegedly seized and held at the Lebanese Forces headquarters in the East Beirut Karantina quarter.

Witnesses said they saw Christian militiamen surround the residence of another member of parliament and stopped him from heading to the legislature.

In the end, only 38 of the 76 deputies made it to the session. At least 51 were needed for a quorum.

Meanwhile, the Islamic Jihad organization, which says it had kidnapped Americans and other Western nationals in Lebanon, served notice that it would not free any of the captives before all its demands were met.

"None of the hostages will be released until our demands are fully met in full," a type-written statement in Arabic said.

The declaration appeared to put to rest recent speculation about an imminent release of 18 foreigners abducted in West Beirut by Lebanese-linked Moslem Shiite activists in the past four years.

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# Soviets Agree to Let U.S. Copy Nazis' Holocaust Documents

By Kara Swisher  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States Holocaust Memorial Council has signed an agreement with the Soviet Union that will make available for the first time, millions of captured documents, photographs and other records of the Nazis' oppression and murder of Jews.

The documents were captured by Soviet troops during World War II

as they advanced westward through German-occupied areas to Berlin, according to council officials.

The agreement, signed July 29 in Moscow, stipulates that the council will have access to what could be several million documents that can be copied for the Holocaust Memorial Museum near the Washington Mall, which is expected to open in 1991.

"We're obviously thrilled," said

Miles Lerman, chairman of the Committee of International Relations for the council, who headed a six-member delegation that visited archives all over the Soviet Union for two weeks in July.

Referring to the Soviet Union's new policy of *glasnost*, or openness, he added: "We have tried before to get this information, but were always unsuccessful. But the new spirit of *glasnost* unlocked this important source."

The implications of the agreement are extensive and varied for Western scholars, investigators and legal experts, according to officials at the council.

Besides adding to the historical documentation, the trove of records, scattered in dozens of archives around the Soviet Union, could aid investigators in tracking down surviving Nazi war criminals.

An identity card from the Soviet archives was the key piece of physical

evidence in the case against John Demjanjuk, the accused Nazi death camp worker who was sentenced to death in Israel in April.

Council officials estimate that 90 to 40 percent of the material about the Holocaust is in the Soviet Union.

"We saw glimpses of information on everything — about Latvian attitudes toward Jews, about Lithuanian secret police, statistics on the movement of Jews, correspondence of Nazi officers," said another member of the delegation, Raul Hilberg, professor of Holocaust studies at the University of Vermont. "As far as historical events in the Soviet Union, this is all new material for us."

Until now, the Soviet Union has only released information when it was requested for specific cases, including some records released for Department of Justice investigations.

"Some stuff was shown at the Nuremberg trials, but only a tiny, tiny portion," said Professor Hilberg. "At first, they only showed us that, but then they opened up to show us everything."

The initiative for the agreement came from the council, said Mr. Lerman, who negotiated a similar agreement with Poland last summer.

"We invited the Soviets from the embassy to our functions and began discussions," he said. "We wanted to show them there was never any real incompatibility, that we were sympathetic to the fact that the Soviet Union, too, had suffered greatly. I think they gradually realized that they had to communicate with the outside world to tell that story."

There is no timetable for the project, which is expected to cost close to \$2 million.

"We are delighted because, slowly but surely, the Holocaust is moving out of the Cold War political arena," said Rabbi Abraham Cooper of the Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies in Los Angeles.

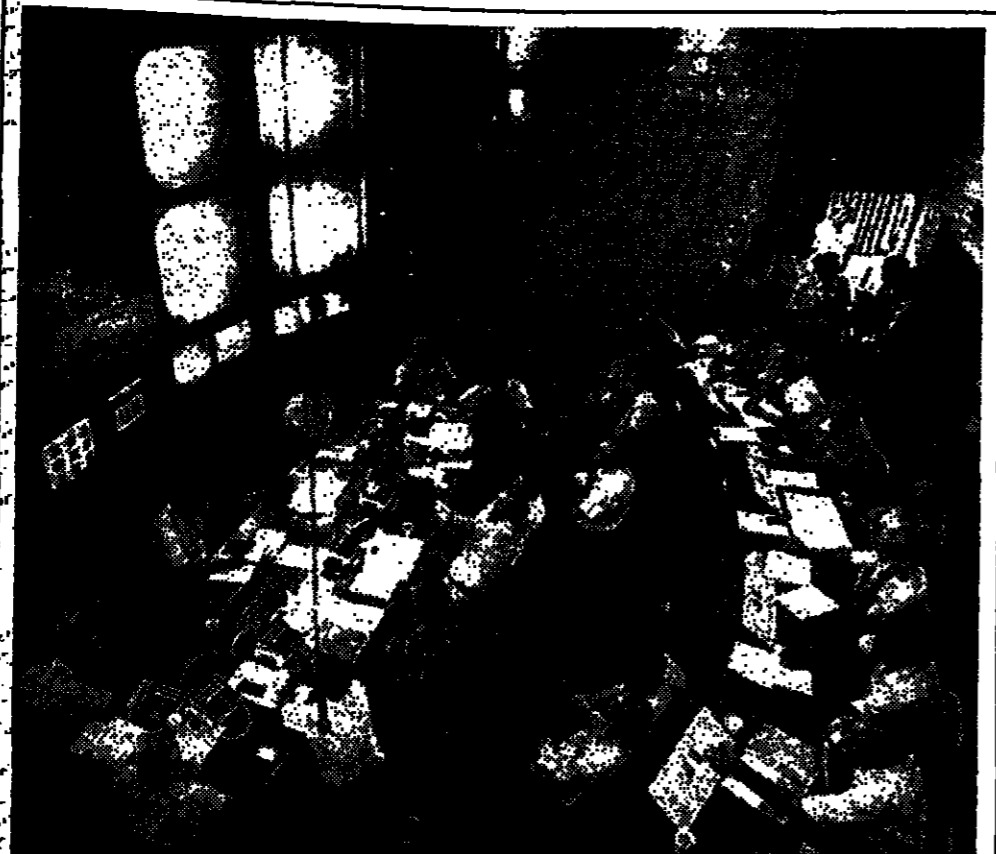
The center, named after the investigator into Nazi war crimes, is still searching for Nazis worldwide.

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**NUCLEAR TEST DETENTE** — Soviet experts joined U.S. scientists at the Nuclear Test Site in Palute Mesa, Nevada, on Wednesday to monitor an underground explosion 12 times more powerful than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945. The presence of the Russians, who said "Congratulations" after the test went off without radiation leak, was under the U.S.-Soviet accords signed in Moscow in May. In September, Americans will observe a Soviet nuclear test.

## White House Tells Agencies to Keep Data on Noriega From Congress

By Robert Pear  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The White House has ordered the State Department, the Defense Department and the Central Intelligence Agency not to cooperate with a congressional investigation of possible illegal activities by General Manuel Antonio Noriega of Panama, administration officials said Wednesday.

The investigation from the General Accounting Office, an arm of Congress, are studying the ways that information about drug trafficking by foreign officials influences decisions by the United States on foreign policy. They are focusing on Panama.

General Noriega, the Panamanian strongman, was indicted in February on drug-trafficking charges by two federal grand juries in Florida. The Reagan administration lat-

er engaged in talks aimed at removing him from power that included possibly dropping the drug charges, but the negotiations broke down in late May.

The investigation by the accounting office could touch on politically sensitive matters, like the question of when Vice President George Bush learned that General Noriega may have been involved in drug trafficking.

(Governor Michael Dukakis, the Democratic presidential nominee, accused the White House on Thursday of "stonewalling" a congressional foreign policy study of possible drug trafficking by General Noriega, United Press International reported.)

"I would hope that the administration would seriously rethink its position on this issue and do what it should do," he said, "that is to authorize these agencies to cooperate fully with the General Accounting Office and Congress."

For years, General Noriega provided the U.S. government with political intelligence.

Between 1982 and 1987, American law-enforcement officials wrote six letters that praised the Panamanian leader for his aid in fighting drug trafficking. John C. Law, head of the federal Drug

Enforcement Administration, said he had written such letters because he was "left out of the loop" by American intelligence agencies.

Roger B. Feldman, the State Department's comptroller, said Wednesday that "all executive branch agencies have been instructed by the White House" not to provide any of the requested information to the General Accounting Office until further notice.

Defense Department officials provided information to the investigators from June 1 through July 12, when they said they were instructed by the White House to suspend cooperation.

Nicholas Rostow, legal adviser to the National Security Council, said the investigation "raises important statutory and constitutional issues" involving access to sensitive law-enforcement and intelligence data. In a letter to the General Accounting Office written July 13, he said the administration was analyzing those issues.

A White House official said Wednesday that the issues were still being reviewed. He said the White House might issue guidelines for access to information by the investigators, but he could not say when documents might actually be disclosed.

## Sandinistas Denounced By Socialists

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — The Nicaraguan Socialist Party, whose leaders have been articulate proponents of Marxism here for decades, has begun shifting its official ideology toward European-style social democracy.

In a declaration issued Tuesday, the Socialists strongly denounced the Sandinista government as dogmatic and repressive. They called for less state control of the economy and greater political freedom.

In recent years, the Socialists had been increasingly critical of Sandinista rule, but until now had kept their criticism within a Marxist framework.

"This does not mean that the revolutionary process, or much less the option of Socialism, has failed in Nicaragua," the party declaration said. "What has failed in Nicaragua is the Sandinista model of revolution."

There was no direct response from the Sandinistas, but the official newspaper *Barricada* said Wednesday that the Socialist Party was apparently moving toward capitalism.

## Pinochet Rejects Opposition Appeal That the Military Stay Out of Politics

United Press International

SANTIAGO — President Augusto Pinochet, the general in power since 1973, has rejected opposition demands that the armed forces keep out of politics before a plebiscite to decide whether the military stays in power.

At the same time, a youth opposition leader was arrested Wednesday for remarks made in a television debate, two opposition labor leaders were sent to internal exile and a third was sent to prison for leading a strike.

The opposition has called on the armed forces to stay out of politics before the plebiscite, probably in October. A yes vote will mean eight more years of a military president while a no vote is to lead to an open election in about a year.

But General Pinochet, 72, likely to be named the sole candidate for the plebiscite, said, "We're going to continue participating in politics."

"Since we were born into independence, we have been participating in politics," he told youths at a rally in Punta Arenas, 1,930 kilometers (1,200 miles) south of Santiago near the Strait of Magellan.

The opposition is urging a no vote to defeat General Pinochet, who came to power in a coup in September 1973, and return to democracy. The most reliable polls show the vote could go either way.

The leader of the youth movement was arrested on orders of a military judge for allegations he made on television against the national police, judicial sources said.

Felipe Sandoval, leader of the youth organization of the Christian Democrat Party, the largest political party opposing General Pinochet, was arrested after a complaint was filed by the Carabineros, the uniformed national police, the sources said.

During the debate Mr. Sandoval said the Carabineros were involved in the slaying of three Communist Party leaders who were kidnapped and killed in March 1985.

Human rights groups and the United Nations have accused the military under General Pinochet of killing and torturing thousands of people.

Also Wednesday, the Supreme Court sent two union leaders into internal exile for more than a year and sentenced another to prison for leading a strike last year, judicial sources said.

The court exiled Manuel Bustos, president of the National Workers Command, and the union's secretary-general, Arturo Martinez, to 541 days in villages in the interior of the country, the sources said.

Moisés Labrana, also a union leader, was sentenced to 61 days in prison for his part in the strike Oct. 7. But he was given a temporary stay of sentence, the sources said.

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## Duvalier Backers Are Regaining Foothold in Haiti

Reuters

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Two months after a military coup in Haiti ended a brief spell of civilian rule, supporters of Jean-Claude Duvalier, the former dictator, are returning to positions of power.

Lieutenant General Henri Namphy, who seized power on June 20, has ruled out elections and appears intent on consolidating military rule.

General Namphy, lacking full support in the army, has been forced to give jobs to the Duvalierists, who still represent a formidable economic power in Haiti and still receive financial support from the former dictator, politicians said. Many of the Tontons Macoutes, Mr. Duvalier's secret police, have been absorbed into the military.

Mr. Duvalier, who succeeded his father, François Duvalier, in 1971, fled Haiti in February 1986, and General Namphy became head of an interim military regime. After elections in January of this year, Leslie F. Manigat became president.

But growing strains between Mr. Manigat and the military led to the coup, and General Namphy now says he will scrap the 1987 constitution, which establishes a framework for democracy and bars Duvalierists from government posts for 10 years.

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Ireland	£Ir.	155	43	85	38	47	31
Italy	Lire	400,000	39	220,000	33	121,000	26
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	11,500	37	6,300	31	3,400	25
Netherlands	FL.	660	40	365	33	200	27
Norway (air)	N.Kr.	2,000	39	1,100	33	600	27
— (hd. del.)	N.Kr.	2,500	24	1,400	15	700	15
Portugal	Esc.	26,000	51	14,300	46	7,900	40
Spain (air)	Ps.	31,000	41	17,000	36	9,400	29
— (hd. del.)	Ps.	45,240	—	22,620	—	11,310	—
Sweden (air)	S.Kr.	2,000	39	1,100	33	600	27
— (hd. del.)	Skr.	2,500	24	1,400	15	700	15
Switzerland	S.Fr.	510	44	280	38	154	32
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former Fr. Africa, Middle East	\$	470	Varies by country	260	Varies by country	145	Varies by country
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	\$	620	340	340	190	190	

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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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The Vacuum Left by Zia

Pakistan's Challenge

The catch phrases about Pakistan's president, Muhammad Zia ul-Haq, were largely correct. He was a strong man, a devout Moslem certain it was his mission to impose unity on a fractious country. He brooked no rivals, groomed no heirs. His death at 64 leaves a vacuum that could invite turmoil, even intervention by meddlesome neighbors.

submit himself to popular judgment. He shied from votes that might finally show how Pakistanis felt about his 1977 coup, his controversial "Islamization" campaign and his secular foes, notably Benazir Bhutto, daughter of the elected leader whom General Zia ousted from power and subsequently executed.

Washington's Policy

President Zia's death means major new uncertainty for Pakistan and the United States. General Zia, a military man who took power in a coup 11 years ago and showed no signs of relinquishing it, was the key to the whole U.S. policy of support for the resistance in Afghanistan. It was not that he lacked his own reasons of personal commitment and national interest; in the latter category, by the way, lay his apparent belief that as long as Pakistan was useful to Washington, Washington would be unable to press with full vigor against Pakistan's secret progress on a nuclear bomb.

Zia accepted the Afghan peace accords last spring but, despite their terms, he continued allowing arms to flow to the resistance in order to match Moscow's supplies (not banned by the accords) to the Kabul regime. Ever sterner, unspecified threats of retribution came from the Soviet government. Whether the loss of the aircraft carrying President Zia, U.S. Ambassador Arnold Raphel and Brigadier General Herbert Wassom was a result of Soviet policy is a question that may be as hard to dismiss as it is to answer.

A Fight That's Wild as L

L-word, smell-word. The Republicans have a pretty good target in the Dukakis-Bentsen ticket, but they are wildly overdoing the attack, carpet bombing and otherwise indiscriminately assaulting everything in sight and some things that are absolutely figments of their imagination. This, to understate the case, could raise questions about the credibility of their complaints, including, importantly, the ones that have some merit to them.

neither angry nor tough, but merely hysterical. The American Civil Liberties Union — which is defending the Republican right wing's hero, Oliver North — has been cast as source of all evil. Mr. Dukakis' genuine weaknesses in the area of foreign and defense policy have been converted into charges of lack of patriotism and even of wanting America to fail, not just of not knowing how to make it succeed. The Democrats' valid complaints about Republican management of the economy have sometimes been answered, but just as often drowned out in a mindless howl about how they will reduce everyone to poverty and serfdom.

The Price of Dan Quayle

Vice President Bush faced the press in New Orleans and gave his most impressive performance of the 1988 campaign. Relaxed in manner, crisp in response, he controlled the session with an authority that seemed to announce: President Reagan's gone, I'm in charge of this party now. But still he could not fully dispel the questions surrounding his choice as running mate of the young man who stood somewhat awkwardly by his side, Senator Dan Quayle of Indiana.

own generation of baby-boomers, the 72 million born between 1946 and 1964. There's not much evidence to support either hope. Even Robert Teeter, Mr. Bush's able analyst of public opinion, took pains to say this was not a "polling choice." He conceded further that neither woman nor the baby-boomers represent a homogeneous voting population — a polite way of acknowledging that Mr. Quayle's unwaveringly conservative views on issues like abortion might do as much harm as good among those voters.

The Danger Now Is a Weakened Pakistan

By Daniel Pipes

PHILADELPHIA — The sudden death of President Zia ul-Haq ends a period of relative stability in Pakistan and presents the United States with difficulties that are as unhappy as they are familiar. First, some background. General Zia became president in July 1977, through a military coup d'etat that deposed the democratically elected government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. General Zia's rule began inauspiciously, for his guiding his way into power did not make him a popular figure. Nor did his decision to execute Mr. Bhutto in 1979.

percent — a remarkable achievement in Pakistan. In short, Pakistanis have enjoyed some good years. The same pattern of improvement over time applied to General Zia's relationship with Washington. He initially made problems for himself by adopting a relaxed attitude toward opium poppy cultivation. Worse, he continued and expanded Mr. Bhutto's efforts to build nuclear weapons — the so-called Islamic bomb. But here, too, matters improved over time, thanks mostly to events outside Pakistan's borders. The Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini came to power in Iran in February 1979; Soviet forces invaded next-door Afghanistan in December 1979, and the Iran-Iraq war began in September 1980. As the neighborhood degenerated, General Zia's views began looking less important in American eyes.

explosion in April of an ammunition dump near Islamabad, which killed more than 100 people — but he stuck to his policy. At his death, General Zia had been in power just over 11 years, making him the longest-serving ruler in Pakistan's brief history. For all his foibles, he brought an unusual degree of consistency to Pakistan, and this will no doubt be missed. What is next? The armed forces, the ultimate power-brokers in Pakistan, are likely to insist on the declaration of martial law. An interim leader, the Senate chairman, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, has become acting president and declared a state of emergency. Although radical change is unlikely, Pakistan's weak political institutions and tense circumstances reduce the chances of stability being regained soon.

Bush's Quayle Gamble: It's a Hard Act to Swallow

By William Safire

NEW ORLEANS — What does the selection of Dan Quayle as running mate tell us about the political judgment of George Bush? First it tells us that taking control of the Republican party and his campaign is of central importance to him. The little-known Senator Quayle is now George Bush's creation, wholly beholden to him, junior enough to be his son; as the vice president put it in his strongest press conference, "I'm 64 and he's 41."

years has been in meetings between the White House and Republican leadership in Congress, and Mr. Kemp used those sessions to get through to the president with his supply-side, hawkish, populist views. He rocked the boat, but affected the direction of the ship of state. That is why the neo-con intellectuals are privately dismayed at the choice of "a Kemp without Kemp's baggage." That baggage was his ideological leadership of the movement that Mr. Bush joined, as well as his attraction to six-packers who are out of touch with the world of dry chablis.



... Especially So for Another Old 'Vet'

By Richard Cohen

NEW ORLEANS — At last I have something in common with a national politician: In 1969, both Dan Quayle and I were in the U.S. National Guard. That, though, seems to be the end of the similarity. I know why I joined while Dan Quayle seems to have forgotten why he joined. Maybe I can refresh his memory: It was a way to avoid the draft.

army, or be drafted, likely meant service in Vietnam. For some of us, it meant fighting in a cause we either did not believe in or about which we had grave questions. It meant killing or being killed for a cause that seemed true, and still does, to be wrong. But Mr. Quayle said nothing about that. In fact, he clumsily refused to say why he had chosen the guard — a legal option, after all — instead of active duty. He started by reciting the unexceptional fact that he had been born in a small town and that, like most small-town kids, he wanted to receive an education. (Does he think big-city kids want something different?) Then, having trotted out his Andy Hardy credentials, he said that he also wanted a wife, children and career. So, too, did the men and women whose names are carved into the Vietnam Memorial in Washington — the dead for which Mr. Quayle says he has "affection."

baby-boomer fits that bill, although Mr. Quayle was immediately put on the defensive by questioning of his absence from the Vietnam War. But do young candidates really attract young voters? If the Bush-Quayle ticket wins, geezhood will be anathema in running mates; if it loses, it's no more kids near the ticket for a generation. Finally, the choice provides evidence that Mr. Bush intends for someone other than himself to go for the throat of his opponents, while he is being savaged him as a kind of wimpish Rambo. That insulation makes political sense; Mr. Quayle, already being described as a combination of Robert Redford and Robert Morse, will be expected to take media criticism for being a staid pugfighter as he rakes and rattles the liberals in their managerial clothing. The newly masterful Mr. Bush, like General Eisenhower from front, will then be free to take the high road of ideological issue-making.

The Republican candidate's need to assert control is understandable. He must remember how Ronald Reagan, under fire from the press in 1980 to choose former President Ford as his running mate, asserted personal control by choosing George Bush. Nor has this convention yet bestowed the mantle of conservatism on the suspected moderate it will nominate. The party, on its opening night, did not use the Reagans to celebrate the once-controversial ideas that Mr. Bush will be carrying forward; instead, it indulged in an orgy of personal tributes to departing royalty. The torch was not passed; it was retired. Small wonder that the vice president felt the overpowering need to gamble on a running mate unvetted by pitiless publicity. To conservatives, he said: "You cannot complain. I picked an authentic right-winger. To the party, he said: Get ready for a flock of new faces called "Bush people." To the nation, he said: "This is how boldly I would run the country. It's a gamble, all right, rooted in 20 years of self-suppression. Like some other idea-peddlers here in New Orleans, I will soon come around to defending young Mr. Quayle as he smites the liberals. But at least until the acceptance speeches, in memory of the very brief tradition of choosing a well-tested rival, I will have to join the legendary Johnnie Armstrong and lay me down for to bleed awhile. The New York Times.

In Burma's Crisis, It Needs an International Rescue

By R. H. Taylor

LONDON — The current political crisis in Burma is a direct consequence of the country's rapidly deteriorating economy, an economy that has been weakened by 26 years of capital shortfalls. These shortfalls have been the result of unwillingness to accept foreign investment, a reluctance to borrow abroad, and domestic economic policies that discouraged investment. The consequent economic stagnation led to smuggling and the expansion of the black market, which deprived the government of revenues while it was faced with the cost of combating border insurgencies.

to export, thus permitting the import of essential consumer goods. An increase in legal consumer goods would not only lower prices but also reduce the profits of smugglers and help to minimize the insurgencies. An end to the insurgencies is a prerequisite to the development of the mining industry and to the expansion of teak and other timber production for export. To achieve an international rescue of the size required — a minimum of \$1.5 billion guaranteed over three years, according to knowledgeable economists — will require the good will of the international community. Burma has no enemies, but it has no allies. While its reputation for international probity is high, reports of human rights abuses in the battle zones and the more recent brutal repression of student dissent have marred the government's good name.

be allowed to turn the country into a new arena of international conflict or a larger state's satellite. A multilateral approach to financial relief is best for Burma and the stability of Asia. The writer is the head of the Department of Economic and Political Studies at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

1888: Election Interest LONDON — The American Presidential election begins to attract a good deal of attention over here, and people follow with interest all that the papers reproduce from the Herald. They have recently learned that the Democrats are somewhat flagging in their exertions, though what a Democrat it is they have no more shadow flag. From travelers and newspapers alike they get the impression that President Cleveland will be called upon to serve a second term, and this is evidently exciting some of the Blaine party to great wrath. 1913: Press Prophecies LONDON — "The newspaper of the future will use airplanes and electric trains and autoplans will be pressed into the same service," says Mr. Robert Donald, editor of the Daily Chron-

Here's What Shamir Says Is Insane

By Hisham Sharabi

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel recently described as "insane" the Palestinian intention of establishing an independent state in the West Bank and Gaza. And all the political parties in his coalition government, including Labor, stood firmly behind him in a rare show of unanimity. Mr. Shamir made the comment after a group of leading Palestinian activists of the West Bank and Gaza wrote a draft declaration of independence. This draft and other documents were confiscated early this month in the offices of the Arab Studies Society in Jerusalem. They called for an end to the Israeli occupation, mutual recognition between the Palestinians and Israel and the formation of a provisional Palestinian government-in-exile. It is these that Mr. Shamir called insane.

If Palestinian independence is insane, what might a sane alternative be? Israelis have long discussed alternatives. Their central dilemma is how to handle the demographic problem without yielding the territories. They know the status quo will lead eventually to a Palestinian majority or near-majority in historic Palestine. Israel then will face two choices: to rule over a hostile foreign population or to engage in a "transfer" of the Palestinian population across the border. The latter choice could result in political stability in the occupied territories, but has been exploded by the recent uprising. The failure of all peace initiatives in the region, the creeping Israeli annexation of the West Bank and Gaza and the reduction of their population to a cheap labor force did not lead the Palestinians there to apathy or resignation. On the contrary, it produced a desperate revolt.

The uprising was born of hopelessness and unbearable frustration. Armed only with stones and sticks, Palestinians literally threw themselves against the most formidable military force in the Middle East. Nearly 250 Palestinians have been killed, and thousands have been arrested without charge. Scores of homes have been dynamited, and many professionals, labor leaders and nonviolent activists have been deported. Given the alternatives of indefinite conflict and the emergence of a situation such as prevails in South Africa, how can the proposal of a Palestinian state at peace with Israel be insane? Such a proposal is in fact regarded by many Israelis as the only sane solution. Yehoshafat Harikabi, a former head of Israeli military intelligence, has argued (JETT, Aug. 9-10) for partition and the establishment of a Palestinian state as the only realistic solution. And Yeshayahu Leibowitz, a highly respected Israeli scholar, calls partition the only possible alternative to "a political, national and human disaster" for both peoples.

The time seems ripe for a new look at the kind of solution the Palestinian option provides — ending the occupation and bringing about a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. More realistic than ever in the Palestinian position is King Hussein's renunciation of Jordan's claim to the West Bank after he transformed the Jordanian thinking. Clearly, the pursuit of a maximalist Palestinian position — the destruction of Israel — would jeopardize the chance of achieving a smaller Palestinian state in the occupied territories. The world (including many Jews) will fully support realistic Palestinian demands, but will forcefully oppose unrealistic Palestinian demands. A likely scenario in the coming weeks is an initiative coordinated between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the leadership of the revolt in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The PLO probably will convene the Palestine National Council, the Palestinian parliament-in-exile, to define a new Palestinian policy in light of the changed circumstances. Its most likely outcome will be the proclamation of a provisional Palestinian government-in-exile and a clearer commitment to a peace settlement, including a Palestinian state, if formed, the provisional government will be recognized by most states that now have Palestinian representatives — that is, by most states in the world. America has always supported Israel's security. But can it be expected to subsidize a new South Africa in the Middle East in preference to a lasting Arab-Israeli peace that would include Palestinian independence?

The writer is a professor of history at Georgetown University and editor of the Journal of Palestine Studies. He contributed this to The Washington Post.

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In That A Sneak BOSTON... Mr. Bush endorses... Jesse Helms and... irreconcilable... that symbol of... A SIB MEDICAL A MA INTERNAT... CREATING THE MAR... DEFINING THE A CORPORATE... THE SINGLE MA... BRISSELS PRO... ENNE RUSTON, C... COULD... DISCUSSION... GRASPING THE OPP... THE STRATEGIC... MARKETING... Packed Goods... Products: Peter... Africa, Guinness... Tobacco, Philip... Africa, Philip... Keith Oliver, Sen... & Hamilton, Lond... Financial Services... Professor Dr. C. K... Allgemeine Bank... Computers... Richard Nishik, Vi... REGISTRATION INFORMATION... The fee for the... the equivalent in... one documentatio... balance of the... and will... postponed on or... cancellations after... the full fee. Substitutions may be... time. Please return the registration... Office: 63 Long Acre, London WC2E... telephone (4471) 379 4302.



# In That Plank, Bush Backs A Sneak Attack on Liberty

By Anthony Lewis

**BOSTON** — The first real expression of George Bush's party leadership was the Republican platform. His people controlled the drafting; not a word could get in without his approval. What does the result tell us about the Bush vision of America?

**Mr. Bush endorses the attack because Senator Jesse Helms and other irreconcilables wanted that symbol of revenge.**

Civil Liberties Union for challenging a church's right to tax exemption when it runs a political campaign. Why should a party platform pick out an obscure case and attack the old American habit of litigating such issues? Because it wants to make the ACLU a whipping boy.

Mr. Bush himself told the platform committee that Michael Dukakis was "a card-carrying member of the American Civil Liberties Union." As the journalist L.F. Stone noted, that phrasing was a sly attempt to mimic the Communist-baiting rhetoric of the late Senator Joseph McCarthy.

When Felix Frankfurter was nominated to the Supreme Court in 1939, the domestic fringe called him a communist because he belonged to the ACLU. The Senate, rejecting the attack, confirmed him unanimously. Fifty years later, the Republican candidate for president is trying to smear the Civil Liberties Union.

The platform makes two particular points about the Constitution. It supports the constitutional right to keep and bear arms, and it calls for a constitutional amendment to outlaw abortion. Those planks, like the choice of Dan Quayle as running mate and just about everything at the convention, reflect Mr. Bush's decision to defer to the most conservative elements in his party.

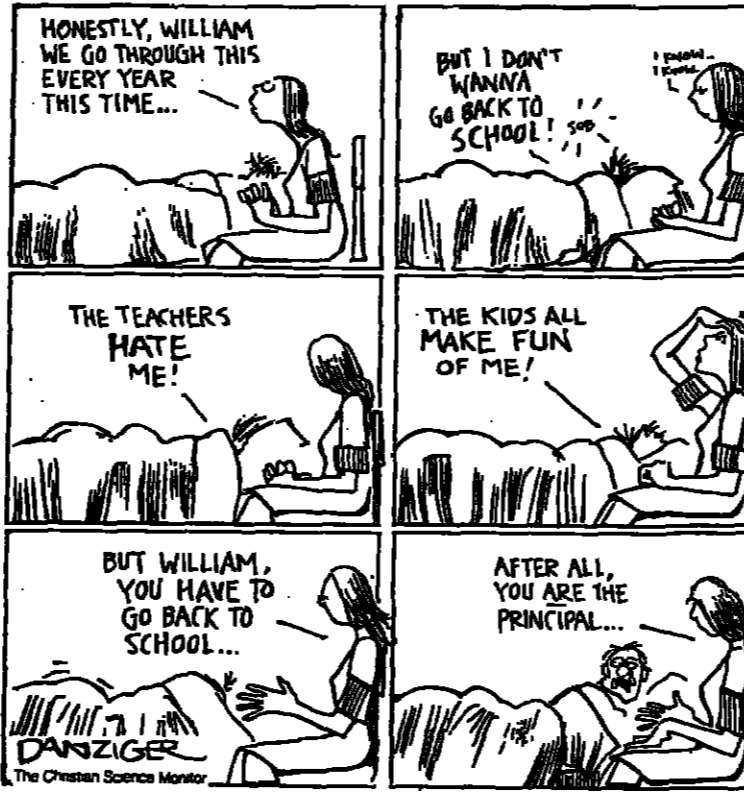
decision, it should bar the courts from hearing that kind of case. That idea of punishing the courts for unpopular decisions dates in recent times from attacks on the Supreme Court in the 1950s. Racists were angry about the school segregation case, and the political right about rulings protecting freedom of speech.

Senators John Marshall Butler of Maryland and William Jenner of Indiana, right-wing Republicans, put together a package of bills to strip from federal courts the right to decide some civil liberty issues. Their idea was to use Congress Article 3 power to regulate court jurisdiction in a way that would make guarantees of civil liberties unenforceable.

The Butler-Jenner bills died. Today no one can seriously think that Congress, much less the American people, would support such a sneak attack on constitutional rights.

But Mr. Bush's platform endorses the idea of the sneak attack. Why? Because Senator Jesse Helms and other irreconcilables wanted that symbol of revenge on judges, and Mr. Bush did not have the courage or did not care enough to say no to them. On the evidence of this platform, Mr. Bush does not care a lot about civil liberties in general.

The platform denounces the American



in the Barnette case, that schoolchildren could not be forced to salute the flag if to do so conflicted with their faith. They could not be made to utter what they did not believe. The opinion in the Barnette case, by Justice Robert Jackson, is generally regarded as a classic statement of American freedom. The United States is a country of "individualism and rich cultural diversities," Justice Jackson said, but Americans can keep those qualities only if they allow "freedom to differ."

# In a N.Y. Deli War, the Baloney Will Fly

By Alan M. Dershowitz

**CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts** — They tell the story of the frontier town that had no lawyer, so they sent East for one. He set up shop, but there were no clients. He was about to head home when the town fathers got a bright idea. They brought in another lawyer. Suddenly, there was more than enough business for both. Lawyers generate conflict — in dispute reawakened law school courses in new resolution.

Permitting me, an out-of-town lawyer, to intrude into a Manhattan delicatessen war risks proliferating the conflict beyond Seventh Avenue between 53d and 55th Streets.

Sure, the Carnegie and the Stage, which are leading over supremacy, are good — for uptown, nonkosher, celebrity delicatessens. But neither holds a Sabbath candle to competitors downtown and across the East River.

For generations, the real deli rivalry has been fought out on Essex Street, Houston Street, Second Avenue, Queens Boulevard and Flatbush Avenue. Speaking ex cathedra as a counterman, I don't know any pastrami pros (mavens, they are called) who would put the Carnegie or the Stage in the Deli Hall of Fame.

True connoisseurs would never pick a Carnegie or Stage pastrami platter in a blind taste test. For the purist, the platter, without the Russian-dressing schmear, is the bedrock test of authenticity.

Mavens may differ over whether Shmuka Bernstein's on Essex Street (the home of the peppery Romanian pastrami) is better than Pasturami King on Queens Boulevard (the home of garlicky, cedar-smoked pastrami). Or whether the old Katz's on Houston Street was ever as good as the Second Avenue Deli. Or whether Skilowitz's in Brooklyn was up to the standards of Rascal House in North Miami.

Mayor Edward Koch has complained to me about the difficulty of finding a good grribenes-and-unborn-egg combination in New York, and offered to let us name such a sandwich after him if we introduced it in Cambridge. Thanks, but no thanks.

The pastrami war is heating up. To call it a cold war would insult the combatants, since cold pastrami is as much an oxymoron as hot seltzer. But it is not confined to Seventh Avenue. Battlefields are opening in Boston, Los Angeles, the District of Columbia and Miami. One of the best delis is near an unlikely town, Allenwood, Pennsylvania — unlikely, unless you know that it is next to the U.S. penitentiary that serves New York's white-collar criminals.

Obviously, the competition is good for customers and deli owners. Now that the Stage and Carnegie are firing at each other from behind corned-beef barricades, there are bigger lines in front of both. The more delis, the more bellies. Economists describe this as demand expanding with supply. Seventh Avenue tailors, more realistic than economists, understand it as waistbands expanding elastically with supply.

In any case, the rivalry has something to do with another old story — the one about the Jew found on a desert island where he had been stranded alone for 10 years. His rescuers asked why he had built two synagogues. He replied: "This one I go to; the other, I wouldn't go near!"

Every maven needs two delis: one to love, one to hate. Let the economists figure that one out.

The downtown places have a (turkey) leg up on nostalgia. This explains why health-conscious people press (overeat) deli meats: They bring back memories of carefree youth, when we could down anything without cholesterol worries.

Delis appeal not only to the sense of taste but also to the sense of history. Those in the know recall the old-fashioned way — round knishes; real, blue seltzer bottles; hard salami, garlicky pickles — all in an old-fashioned setting with waiters who push you around. They want to schmooze endlessly about the good old days of grribenes (congealed chicken fat) and unborn eggs (pure cholesterol).

But the cognoscenti appreciate that

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**1492: Nothing to Celebrate**  
Regarding "Spanish Culture Minister Draws a Beard on 1992" (Aug. 11) by Paul Delaney:  
Jorge Semprun's appointment as Spain's minister of culture is satisfying to all who struggle against oppression. His heroic actions as a member of the French Resistance during World War II and his inspiring work as an artist, especially as the writer of the screenplay for "Z," attest to his commitment to human rights and freedom.

It is therefore all the more disturbing that he has agreed to serve as coordinator of national events celebrating the 500th anniversary of Columbus's voyage to America and the victory over the Moors, in a year that also saw the expulsion of Jews from Spain.

Representatives of millions of Indians of the Americas, supported by other indigenous peoples from around the world, have petitioned the United Nations to observe 1992 as an international year of mourning for the genocide, slavery and racism unleashed in 1492. The colonization of America, the introduction of African deportation and slavery, and discrimination against both Arabs and Jews are all linked with the fateful events of that year. A celebration of those events is offensive.

One would hope Mr. Semprun would reconsider the nature of the project.  
ROXANNE DUNBAR ORTIZ  
Hayward, California.

**Our Strength Is a Secret**  
As a member of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, which Sopheap San Nard ("Sihanouk and His Army," Letters, Aug. 2) termed the "smallest, and divided, resistance faction," I am tempted to reply in kind. However, the agreement signed by our movement's president, Son Sann, and by Sopheap San Nard's group stipulates that the partners to the anti-Vietnamese resistance coalition must refrain from public criticism.

Let me simply state that the Khmer People's National Liberation Front does not build itself up by denigrating other groups. Neither, while engaged in organizing resistance, will it reveal the number of its troops. Who really knows the number of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, or the number of Khmer Rouge?

**Seems Like Unequal Sides**  
Philip Morris USA is threatening American lawmakers with the voting and buying power of 55 million smokers ("U.S. Tobacco Company Fights Back," June 30). But what about the voting power and economic clout of the 110 million adult Americans who do not smoke?

EDWARD E. DORSON  
Denmark.

**More on PLO Policy**  
Regarding "Bassam Wasn't Mentioned and the Rhetoric Reverted to Normal" (Opinion, July 23) by John K. Cooley and Karana Nabulsi's letter in response (Aug. 3):  
Ms. Nabulsi is of course right about the total failure of U.S. policy and American statesmen to face the Palestinian

question. My point is simply that since 1974, the mainstream PLO's declared policy has been coexistence of two states, an Arab one and a Jewish one. Failure of Palestinian leaders to agree on this or any other political program does not serve the people resisting Israeli occupation in Gaza and the West Bank. Recent history shows that no liberation movement — the Algerian struggle of 1954-62 is the classic example — has succeeded until it overcame internal differences and developed unity of purpose.

JOHN K. COOLEY  
Athens.

**On the Shelves in Tokyo**  
Regarding "Tokyo Dreams: Fresh Bread and a \$10 Bag of Groceries" (Opinion, July 6) by Christine Chapman:  
I was both amused and dismayed to read this account of grocery shopping in Tokyo. To judge by her comparisons of food prices and availability, it would seem that she makes about as much effort to integrate into Japanese society as a tourist doing eight cities in five days. Of course peanut butter and Oreos are more expensive abroad.

Most Japanese businessmen are not able to live in Mejiro, as the writer does, and might envy her. If she wants to become more familiar with Japanese society, she should try the simple lifestyle of the suburbs.

TAKUYA WADA  
Stavanger, Norway.

**One-Star Inflation Is Worse**  
Regarding "London's Expensive Hotels: Rooms Breach £200 Barrier" (Travel, July 29) by Warren Getler:  
The article seems to me quite conservative in citing a yearly increase of 10 percent in room rates. I do not patronize multistar hotels but rather the one- and even zero-star category, and have kept figures relating to a single room near South Kensington.

In 1981 I paid £14 a night, in 1984 £17.50, in 1986 £25, and this

## 1992

# A SINGLE MINDED VISION: MARKETING AND MEDIA ACROSS ONE MARKET

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**CREATING THE MARKET**

09:00 Chairman's Opening Remarks  
09:10 DEFINING THE SINGLE MARKET VISION: A CORPORATE VIEW  
Dr. Wisse Dekker, Chairman, European Round Table and Chairman, Supervisory Board, Philips Industries, Eindhoven

09:30 THE SINGLE MARKET: BRUSSELS PROGRESS REPORT  
Etienne Reuter, Chief Spokesman for Lord Cockfield, European Commission, Brussels

DISCUSSION

10:15 Coffee  
10:45 GRASPING THE OPPORTUNITY

THE STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS FOR MARKETING

Package Goods  
Drinks: Peter Mitchell, Director, External Affairs, Guinness plc, London  
Tobacco: Michael Horst, Director, Corporate Affairs, Philip Morris EEC Region, Lausanne

The Distribution of Fast Moving Consumer Goods  
Keith Oliver, Senior Vice President, Booz, Allen & Hamilton, London

Financial Services  
Professor Dr. C. K. Oort, Senior Board Member, Algemene Bank Nederland NV, Amsterdam

Computers  
Richard Nuthall, Vice President, Strategic Planning and Marketing Services, UNISYS, Europe, Africa, Ltd., London

Telecommunications  
Colin Brown, Director, Corporate Relations, UK and International, British Telecom plc, London

DISCUSSION

12:15 EUROPEAN UNITY VS NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY: A POLITICAL VIEW  
Lord Jenkins of Hillhead, former President, European Commission

13:00 Luncheon

13:00 MARKETING COMMUNICATIONS IN THE SINGLE MARKET

14:15 A TASTE OF FUTURE KNOWLEDGE: A MEDIA PRESENTATION  
Nick Hamley, Associate Media Director, Head of International Media, Leo Burnett, Europe and Middle East, London

14:45 FORECAST FOR THE EUROPEAN MEDIA  
Dietrich Gimmel, Vice President, International Sales, Cable News Network and Member, IAA Global Commission on Media, New York; Charles Lewison, Managing Director, Virgin Broadcasting, former Managing Director, Super Channel, London

15:30 1992: THE IMPLICATIONS FOR AGENCY/CLIENT RELATIONSHIPS  
Merry Noble, Regional Managing Director, Leo Burnett, Europe and Middle East, London

DISCUSSION

16:15 CHAIRMEN'S CLOSING REMARKS  
16:30 CLOSE OF CONFERENCE

**INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune**

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Please return the registration form to:  
International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 63, Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH, or telephone (441) 379 4302 or telex 262009.

**CONFERENCE LOCATION:** The Marriott Hotel, Stadhouderskade 21, 1045 ES Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel: (31-20) 83 51 51. Tlx: 15087. Fax: (31-20) 83 38 34. A limited number of rooms has been reserved for participants at preferential rates. Please contact the hotel directly.

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EUROPEAN TOPICS

British Legislators Flunk Defense Exam

A poll of members of the British Parliament showed that many are ignorant of the most basic facts of military policy, according to a survey published by The Sunday Telegraph.

The Gallup Poll of 171 legislators from the 650-member House of Commons, commissioned by the European Institute for Defense and Strategic Studies, showed that only 7 percent could name General John R. Galvin as the supreme allied commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Only 13 percent knew that a former West German defense minister, Manfred Wörner, had succeeded Lord Carrington as the secretary-general of NATO.

Although Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party supports the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, 15 percent of Conservatives said they believed that the plan for a space-based missile defense system would have a "destabilizing" effect on European security, and 23 percent said they were unsure. About a third of the Conservatives claimed military matters as their main area of interest, but they generally fared worse in the poll than their Labor counterparts, the newspaper reported.

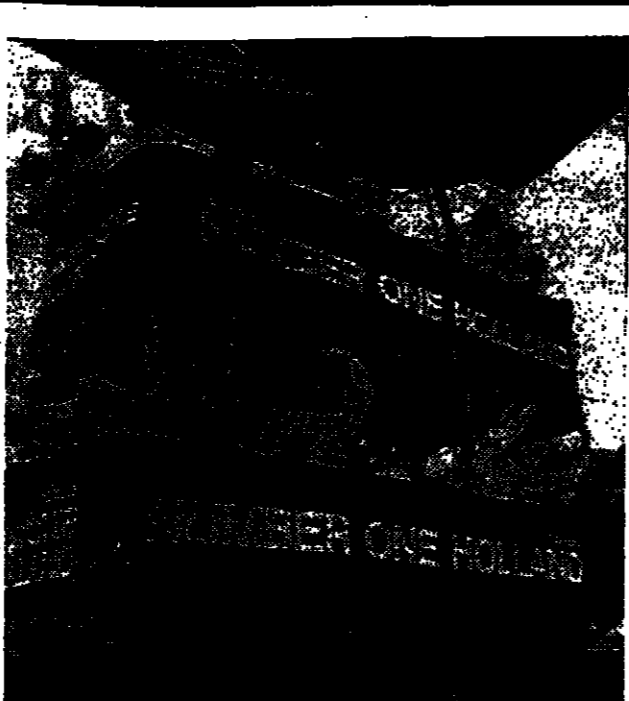
Gallup surveyed 55 members of the Labor Party and 116 Conservatives.

Germans Ponder Stricter Meat Laws

West German authorities have arrested a livestock farmer and impounded thousands of calves said to have been treated with illegal growth hormones. As a result, the Health Ministry in Bonn said it might consider proposing stricter laws on meat hygiene. Under current law, use of the hormones is punishable by a maximum 10 years in prison.

Felix Hying, a cattle breeder near Borken in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, was arrested after his calves were found to have been injected with a "hormone cocktail" that included testosterone, a growth-enhancing hormone. The hormone is suspected of causing cancer in humans and is banned throughout the European Community.

Use of illegal hormones also has been reportedly found in some calves belonging to another farmer, Bernhard Wigger. Of about 15,000 calves confis-



WORLD-RECORD LIFT — Dutch fishermen Henk and Evertien Brink taking up a total of 50 people at Lelystad, Netherlands, the most ever to fly with a hot-air balloon.

cated so far, over 4,400 have been destroyed.

Klaus Matthiesen, agriculture minister for North Rhine-Westphalia, said the hormone preparations might have come from the Netherlands "through illegal channels." But Dutch government officials said they were not aware of any such smuggling.

Around Europe

The European Community has agreed to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Hungary. Willy de Clercq, EC commissioner for external relations, described the decision as "a historic event of great significance" for "the commercial climate in Europe." He added that it was a "step in the direction of a rapprochement between Europeans." In June, the 12-nation EC and the East European trading group, known as Comecon, reached an agreement of mutual recognition.

Denmark has asked the International Court of Justice in The Hague to settle a dispute with Norway over fishing rights in the North Atlantic, according to the Danish Foreign Ministry. The conflict concerns overlapping fishing zones in a strait between Greenland, a semi-independent territory under the Danish crown, and Jan Mayen, a small Norwegian island 460 kilometers (285 miles) from Greenland's east coast and 1,000 kilometers

from Norway. About 30 scientists live on the island. The dispute began in 1980, when both countries declared a 200-mile fishing zone around their respective territories.

About 100 wives of Irish soldiers met this week in the northeastern town of Dundalk to form the National Army Spouses Association. The group's goal is to fight for better pay for their husbands, who, under Irish law, are not permitted to form their own labor union. Michael Bell, a member of the opposition Labor Party, told Parliament last week that many army families were living below the poverty line. He said Irish corporals earned 35 percent less than their British counterparts.

Hungary's State Office for Church Affairs has declared Islam a legally established religion, according to the Hungarian press agency MTL. Church officials said there were about 500 Moslems in the country.

The first Miss Soviet Union will be chosen in Moscow from candidates selected in beauty contests around the country over the next six months, according to the newspaper Sovetskaya Kultura. The final selection is set for March 8, International Women's Day. In June, Maria Kalina, 16, became the first Miss Moscow.

Sytske Looijen

Museums Are Urged to Adopt Code of Ethics on Purchases

By Barry James

PARIS—Faced with an increasing number of smuggled or stolen archaeological treasures, two leading curators have called on museums and collectors to adopt a code of ethics that would prohibit the purchase of works lacking proper documentation.

They also said countries that generally ban the export of archaeological finds should consider allowing treasures to be sent abroad on long loans in order to relieve some of the pressure on the art market.

Brian F. Cook, keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities at the British Museum, and Wolf-Dieter Hellmeyer, director of the Antiken-Museum in Berlin, jointly floated their proposal during a discussion at the recent international congress of classical archaeology in Berlin.

They declined to comment directly on allegations from Italy that the J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, California, has acquired works, including a recently purchased fifth century B.C. statue of an Aphrodite, that may have been pillaged from an archaeological site in Sicily. But they indicated the Getty museum has fallen far short of the kind of standards they are proposing.

"Some museums say they do not knowingly buy works that have been illegally excavated, but what 'knowingly' means is elastic," Mr. Cook said. "Others adopt the system the Getty has used of writing to countries asking if they have any evidence an item has been stolen, expecting the answer to be no, and then claiming this allows them to buy."

Mr. Cook and Mr. Hellmeyer said their museums were among several in Europe, including the Louvre in Paris, that already demanded "provenance" for acquisitions. This means that archaeological works either must have a document authorizing exportation from the country in which they were found or carry proof, such as a suitably dated will, to show they were sent abroad before export restrictions came into effect.

"Our policy is not to buy anything if we have reason to believe it was clandestinely excavated and illegally exported from the country of origin after local legislation has come into force," Mr. Cook said.

The problem is big, he added, "because smuggling is too easy and because the countries of origin do not have sufficiently tight control over their own borders."

Mr. Hellmeyer said that before his museum began demanding documentation a couple of years ago,

"dealers didn't want to tell us where pieces were coming from."

This corresponded to the growth of the illicit market in Italy, Greece, Cyprus, Turkey and so on," he said.

He said the demand for proper documentation "is not only a question of moral thinking but also of scientific thinking, because the provenance of a work is part of its history."

The proposal of the two museum directors was criticized by some at the Berlin meeting as being smug

because their museums have already built up collections, while newer museums like the Getty have to acquire works as best they can in a competitive market place.

Although Mr. Cook acknowledged that the market was motivated largely by "pure greed," he said originating countries could relieve the pressure by making discoveries available on loan rather than locking them up in storehouses. Xenophobic possessiveness, he said, "does give a handle to people who say that if you dig things up properly, you never see them again."

"If we could get loans of objects for 8 to 10 years from countries rich in antiquities, we could avoid the market altogether," Mr. Hellmeyer said. Restrictions on legal exports, he said, was one of the factors that is driving up prices on the market.

After the Getty museum put the limestone and marble Aphrodite on display last month, Graziella Fiorentini, a superintendent of antiquities in Sicily, said it appeared to correspond with a statue reported to have been clandestinely excavated from a site at Morgantina, Sicily, in 1979. The Italian government said it had given no permission for such a work to be exported, and announced that police had begun an investigation into the allegations it was stolen.

Thomas P. Hoving, former director of the Metropolitan Museum in New York, said the statue had earlier been offered to reputable deal-

ers who had rejected it as being "hot."

The Getty museum acknowledged the Aphrodite originally came from southern Italy or Sicily. Although declining to say from whom or where it obtained the statue, the museum said it would return it to Italy if the Italian government can claim legal title.

"This is not likely to be easy. 'Something that is excavated and recorded, which then disappears, can be considered stolen under the laws of any country,' Mr. Cook said, 'whereas to take something out of the ground clandestinely and then export it is called stealing in the countries of origin, but is the kind of thing you can't prove.'

"By definition, if it is done secretly, there is no evidence. So what good the Getty statement is, I really don't know."

Mr. Cook said he believed the huge majority of works coming through the salesrooms did not carry the kind of documentation his museum demands.

London dealers, he said, are theoretically opposed to selling smuggled goods but many of them do more than "to check that the person offering an object has the title, and otherwise hasn't personally smuggled it."

In Sicily, an investigating magistrate, Silvio Raffiotta, said that if the Getty museum's Aphrodite was indeed spirited out of the island, it would have been a small part of a vast smuggling operation. In fact, he accused an unnamed "private museum in California" of displaying older and even more valuable works from the Morgantina site.

After Mr. Raffiotta's allegation, the Getty museum said it had removed from display two marble heads and related hands and feet from archaic statues dating from the sixth century B.C. It said it was returning them to an anonymous donor who had lent them to the museum.

But Miss Fiorentini told The New York Times that the museum had acted irresponsibly. "Just as soon as the Getty museum learned these pieces were the subject of an investigation, it got rid of them rather than help us determine whether the suspicions are valid or not," she said.

Meanwhile, the Italian Ministry of Cultural Assets said yet another of the Getty's treasures, a bronze athlete attributed to the fourth century B.C. sculptor Lysippos, appears to correspond to a statue dredged up by fishermen in the Adriatic sea off Fano in 1963.

The fishermen sold the statue to a dealer with the help of their parish priest, and it later disappeared. No license was ever granted for its exportation.

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# WEEKEND

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- ☐ Indian Movies at Risk
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International Herald Tribune

## Cinematic Crossroads: Where Is Japan Going?

by Patrick L. Smith

**T**OKYO — At one point in Juzo Itami's first feature film, "The Funeral," the wealthy brother of the deceased is explaining a forest of commemorative wreaths behind him, each from a different corporate subsidiary.

"And what is Amamiya Entertainment?" the aging financier is asked. "A theater chain," he deadpans. "But there's no more money in movies, so I'm turning them all into parking lots."

If there is one scene in Juzo Itami's films that distills both his art and the state of Japanese cinema more than any other, it is this one. The incongruous lapse into casual conversation, the detached, disproportionate observance of ritual — these are typical among contemporary Japanese and at the heart of Itami's work: a people

*Itami is viewed as a model for younger filmmakers, who suffocate under an unimaginative system.*

profoundly but humorously out of phase with themselves and dimly aware of their predicament.

Added to this, of course, is the intrusion of the director. Just as a character in another film looks into the camera to describe his ideal movie, the ascerbic comment on the Japanese film industry is straight from Itami. The touch is deft, sharp as a blade but forcing none of the characters brought to life in "The Funeral" to miss a beat.

"Whatever else may be there, my conscious themes are Nihonjin, the Japanese, and film as a mode of expression," Itami said recently. "And it's my fate that my films must be commercial hits. That's the other concern."

At 54 years of age and completing his fifth film, Itami has assumed a position at the top of Japanese cinema. But it is unsurprising that one of the country's most accomplished directors lists the box office along with his themes as one of his priorities.

No other working Japanese director has been as successful in combining serious film and economic return. And no one is more aware than Itami that, having achieved this precarious balance, the artistic freedom he enjoys depends on his ability to maintain it. "I'm the exception," Itami said. "It would be good if there were more people like me."

The words of a self-absorbed auteur, an Orson Welles or an Akira Kurosawa? Not really — although the

borsalino he wears on location seems straight from Bernardo Bertolucci's closet.

It is difficult to find a critic who disputes Itami's self-appraisal. For another, he is talking as much about the grim prospects facing Japanese directors as he is about himself.

Itami is viewed as a model for younger filmmakers, who suffocate under an unimaginative studio system that has been slowly strangling the industry for 25 years. As his career develops, Itami remains as pessimistic about the future of Japanese film as his less fortunate colleagues.

Critics and moviegoers are watching Itami closely. His most recent films, "A Taxing Woman" and "A Taxing Woman 2," suggest to some that, balance lost, he has been trapped by his commercial success. Both, indeed, were lesser efforts and both grossed 2.5 billion yen (\$18.5 million), two-and-a-half times the revenue of each of his first two films. Others argue that he is gripped by a malady among Japanese writers and filmmakers (to say nothing of manufacturers): He is simply producing too much.

His fifth feature, a fantasy tentatively called "Sweet Home" that he describes as a "haunted-house horror film," seems almost calculated to dispel any notion that he is the leader of some imagined new wave in Japanese cinema. When post-production work is completed in a few months, Itami wants to begin a project in which foreign talent is more prominent than in any of his other films.

"The days of the great 'Japanese film' are already finished," he said. "As Japan assumes a more important international role, Japanese filmmakers will have to begin realizing that they shouldn't be making films only for the Japanese. As a nation, we've reached a turning point."

**W**HAT enabled Itami to break with the Japanese tradition of genre films, which has limited, most directors to categories such as samurai, heroic mothers, gangsters and soft-core pornography? Asked about his influences, Itami goes to his experiences: a career in commercial design, advertising production, acting, live and documentary television shows. That background is visible in the polished look of his films and his tendency toward the fragmentary and the episodic.

"An Itami film is like an essay rather than a drama," said Tadao Sato, one of his critics. "He did learn more from TV entertainment than Western directors, although it is ultimately a question of how he can make you laugh while making a serious point."

Itami's father, Mansaku, who turned out 36 films during the silent film era, was reputedly a master filmmaker. While Sato called him "the most intelligent director in Japanese film history," the younger Itami



A scene from Itami's "Tampopo" spoofing gangsters in Japan.

says surprisingly little. "Only one of my father's films has survived, so there can't be much influence," the Itami says, "although I've read his essays hundreds of times since I was a child."

Nonetheless, the inventor of satire in contemporary Japanese cinema — and the author of 15 essay collections of his own — is the undeniable heir to his father's modernist sensibility. Working the samurai genre, the elder Itami stretched it to fit his artistic purpose: His feudal lords were buffoons, his samurai likened to *salarim*, or white-collar workers.

Itami's first two films display this same delight in the unexpected, the inappropriate, the mismatch between reality and a lagging perception of it in today's Japan. "The Funeral" (1984), based on Itami's experiences after the death of his father-in-law, is a comedy concerned

with the clumsiness that results from the intrusion of tradition into modern, material Japanese life — or vice versa. It is understated but direct, achieving a sense of lightness few directors have matched.

"Tampopo" (1986) is a variation on this theme, with the quest for the perfect bowl of noodles at its center. Technical innovation — jumps to entirely unrelated scenes with food as the unifying theme, for instance — heightens the film's sense of stretched limits. So does the portrayal of the protagonist as a cowboy, for which no explanation is ever offered.

Itami did something special in these two movies: In both, his technical freedom throws into relief the quality his characters most lack: the ability to act independently of their past, to step outside their own tradition. It is the absence of this technical license in his later

films, perhaps, that makes the two "Taxing Woman" films less exciting, although they use the same actors, including his talented wife, Nobuko Miyamoto.

After his horror film, Itami said, he intends to return to the fragmentary style of his earlier movies and apply it in a samurai film and a musical. "My style is to have many styles, just as an actor changes for each role," he said.

"In 'The Funeral' I wanted to sketch in the manner of Chekhov, and 'Tampopo's' free form came partly from Bunuel. True, 'A Taxing Woman' is a kind of detective story, driven by a strong plot, but I'll go back to the free-wheeling of 'Tampopo.'"

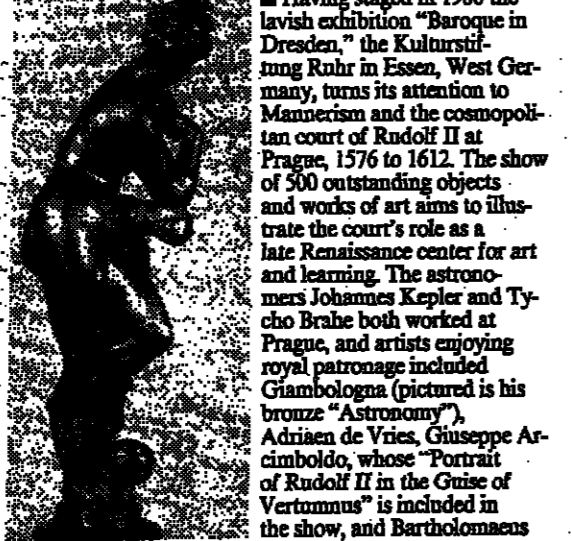
Such talk is nearly revolutionary in an industry that

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## CRITICS' CHOICE

ESSEN

### Prague in 1600



Having staged in 1986 the lavish exhibition "Baroque in Dresden," the Kulturzentrum Ruhr in Essen, West Germany, turns its attention to Mannerism and the cosmopolitan court of Rudolf II in Prague, 1576 to 1612. The show of 300 outstanding objects and works of art aims to illustrate the court's role as a late Renaissance center for art and learning. The astronomer Johannes Kepler and Tycho Brahe both worked at Prague, and artists enjoying royal patronage included Giambologna (pictured in his bronze "Astronomy"), Adriaen de Vries, Giuseppe Arcimboldo, whose "Portrait of Rudolf II in the Guise of Vertumnus" is included in the show, and Bartholomaeus

Spranger. The works on view have been gathered from collections in Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Hungary, Austria, West Germany and the United States. Following its showing at the Villa Hügel, Kulturzentrum Ruhr (to Oct. 30), the show goes on to Vienna's Kunsthistorisches Museum (Nov. 24 through Feb. 26).

### BAGNI DI LUCCA

#### "Proserpina" at Marlia Festival

Giovanni Paisiello's 1803 opera "Proserpina," a rarity never before performed in the original Italian version, is being staged Saturday and Sunday at the 11th annual Festival di Marlia in the Tuscan spa of Bagni di Lucca. "Proserpina," commissioned by Napoleon, has until now been sung in French. It is followed on Monday by a concert by the soprano Jo Ann Pickens with a Byronic theme: the poet, born 200 years ago this year, was among the many English devotees of the spa and its environs. The Bonapartes also frequented the area: Napoleon's sister Elisa was princess of Lucca. Her former royal villa at Marlia was the site of the first Festival di Marlia. Another Bonaparte sister, Pauline, ended her days in exile near Lucca. This year's festival is dedicated to Byron and Napoleon. (Susan Liversiden)

### TOKYO

#### The Theory of the Japanese

The National Science Museum currently provides an ideal entry point into what has quickly become one of Japan's most absorbing national pastimes: the debate over *Nihonjin ron*, or "the theory of the Japanese." Through Aug. 31, the museum presents an extensive collection of archaeological findings dating from the Stone Age on, including many from the Jomon era, the Japanese Neolithic period, 8000 to 200 B.C. Sparked by the nation's campaign to "internationalize" the *Nihonjin ron* issue has prompted numerous ideas as to who precisely the Japanese are and what can be legitimately said to be unique about them. The exhibit, "The Origins of the Japanese," includes human fossils from Okinawa and elsewhere and a wide variety of cultural artifacts and recreations. Some of the Japanese items bear striking resemblances to those included in the exhibit from surrounding countries. (Patrick Smith)

### NEW YORK

#### Israel's Desert Landscape

"From Emptiness: Sinai, HaNegev, Midbar Yehuda," a show of 75 photographs by Stuart Klipper, is at The Jewish Museum on Fifth Avenue through Oct. 2. The exhibit, marking Israel's 40th anniversary, explores the desert landscape in large color prints, large black and white prints, and sequences of smaller color photographs.



Vitez: a photographer's son and director of the Comédie Française.

## Antoine Vitez's New Role

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

**P**ARIS — Seated at his desk in the administrative offices of the House of Molière, Antoine Vitez looks his latest role: administrator of the Comédie Française.

Tall, sharp-featured and of determined mien, he seems appropriately cast as the guardian of the national theater. A skillful actor, he is in harmony with his setting.

Vitez has long been conspicuous for his avant-garde productions in France and elsewhere, but his sudden promotion by government decree came as a surprise last month: Francis Huster, Michel Piccoli and Robert Hossein, among others, had been mentioned as candidates, but not Vitez. Now it is generally agreed, however, that the choice was sagacious.

"It would be absurd for me to make predictions at this stage," Vitez said of his new post. "I have just arrived and must study the intricate administrative machinery. The programs for the 1988-89 season at the Salle Richelieu and at the Odéon were published before my appointment and stand as they were announced."

The only alteration, he said, is Paul Claudel's first play, "Tête d'or" (Head of Gold), replacing Henry Montherlant's "La Ville dont le prince est un enfant" (The City in Which the Prince is a Child). "I will have a year to prepare what will follow," Vitez said. "As I envision it, the Comédie Française will set before the public the treasures of world drama in the French language."

Vitez, 57, has had wide experience in arts and letters. Born in Paris, the son of a photographer, he made his acting debut

at 18, but he has not limited himself to the theater. He has given deep study to music and literature. He mastered Russian and Italian and has directed productions in both languages — for example, Molière's "Tartuffe" in Russian at Moscow's Theater of Satire, and Marivaux's "Triumph of Love" in Italian at the Teatro Piccolo in Milan.

He adapted Sophocles' "Electra" into French, and his many translations include the Russian novel "The Silent Don."

For two years in the early 1960s he was secretary to the poet and novelist Louis Aragon, who, with some other members of the Surrealist movement in the late 1920s, had become communists. Vitez joined the Communist Party, but left it

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## Matisse's Magic Line

by John Russell

**P**EOPLE think they know all about Henri Matisse, but most often they don't. None of the great painter-sculptor-printmakers of the 20th century has more surprises to spring when a major retrospective comes along. The most recent example of that is the unforgettable survey of his years in Nice that was put on at the National Gallery of Art in Washington by Jack Cowart and Dominique Fourcade in 1986. But it is true even of quite small dealers' exhibitions, like the survey of his prints that was mounted this summer by the Lumley-Cazalé Gallery in London.

The Lumley-Cazalé show is relevant in the context of the exhibition of Matisse prints owned by the Museum of Modern Art in New York and on view there through Nov. 6. This show, first put on at the Fort Worth Museum of Art in Texas in October 1986, has been seen in five other cities on its leisurely way back to New York. For its present appearance, it has been augmented by six plates in vibrant color from "Jazz" (1947), which came to the museum in 1948 as a gift from the artist, and complete copies or specimen sheets from 12 other books illustrated by Matisse.

Matisse in his etchings and dry points goes a very long way with an apparent minimum of effort. Drawn with a sureness that speaks for a lifetime of long practice every day of the year, the unshaded and weightless line seems barely to touch the

white of the paper as it goes on its way. Nothing much is done, by the standards of conventional etching, and yet everything is done. Volumes float before our eyes. Anatomies are all present and complete, no matter how much of the page is left white. Faces, also. Moods may be indicated, and quirks of character, too. Women's hats — a subject of great interest for Matisse after his wife began supplementing the family income in hard times by making them for sale — also play their part. Above all in the long series of etchings in the sheets that are dated 1929, Matisse's prints are all air and light, with no gross matter spelled out.

In etching and dry point, as in everything else, Matisse knew how to pace himself, so

Continued on page 10



John Lewis: Jazz savior.

## Big Band Jazz: A Survival Gig

by Mike Zwerin

**N**EW YORK — Fletcher Henderson formed the first large jazz ensemble 65 years ago. Jimmie Lunceford, Count Basie, Duke Ellington, Benny Goodman, Claude Thornhill and the others developed the sound and popularized it. Then it disappeared into a past described as the "big band era." Like horse-drawn carts and the 78 rpm, big bands tend to be remembered as nostalgia.

Three years ago, the American Jazz Orchestra was organized by a Village Voice critic, Gary Giddens, and Roberta Swann of Cooper Union with the composer-pianist John Lewis, creator of the Modern Jazz Quartet, as musical director. "Though the United States is a nation rich in symphony orchestras, chamber groups and opera companies," Giddens stated, "it has never produced an enduring ensemble that could present the masterworks of its indigenous classical music."

Lewis and Giddens both sounded weary last week. Maybe it was the two-month heat wave. Maybe it was the sense of purpose and humor has been hard to nourish. "It's a lot of work, all unpaid. At least as far as I'm concerned," said Lewis. The following day Giddens picked up the motif: "This is the hardest thing I've ever done in my life. I'm not getting paid for it and I hate it."

In context, however, both complain on the reverse side of the coin of love. "An incredibly rich and varied repertoire has been created," Giddens also said: "Big band jazz is uniquely American. We are trying to preserve it like a symphony orchestra preserves 19th-century European music. Of course there is one big difference — the big bands are already preserved on record. But in order to appreciate the real spirit of the music, it has to be heard live. And if we want to preserve the tradition among the musicians, they

Continued on page 10



# Depredations of TV Are Laying Low India's Movies

by Steven R. Weisman

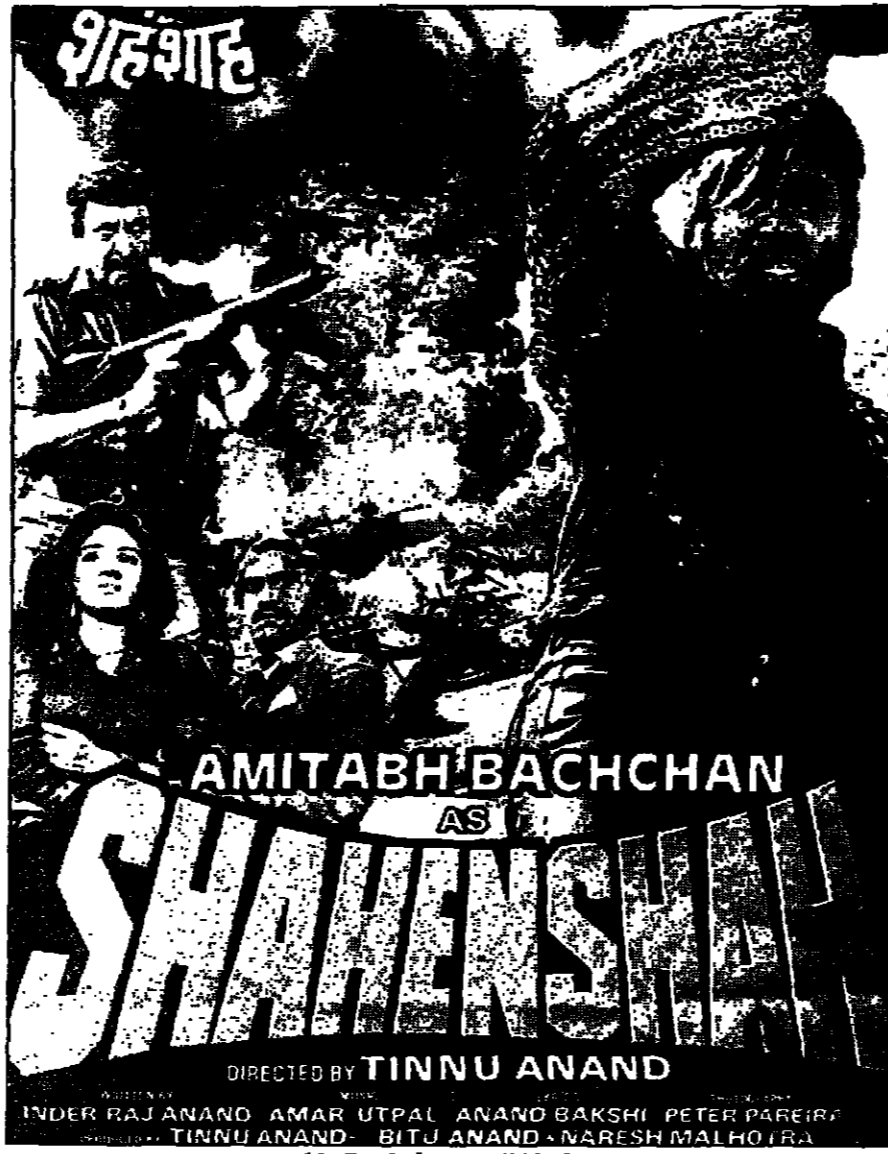
**B**OMBAY — India's film industry pinned its hopes this year on a big-budget thriller in which the country's most popular matinee idol was trying for a comeback after an unsuccessful foray into politics.

But after shattering box-office records in the first week, the movie, "Shahenshah" ("King of Kings"), ran out of steam and ended up barely recovering its expenses. It was a setback for Amitabh Bachchan, the rangy and athletic star who had resigned his seat in Parliament to return to the movies, and for an industry struggling to recover from its biggest slump in history.

"Indian movies are in a state of crisis," said Uday Row Kavi, editor of Box Office magazine, a leading trade journal. "We're seeing something comparable to the difficulties experienced by the American cinema in the 1950s after the advent of television. Producers are finding it tougher and tougher to be successful."

ing mixture of narrow escapes, mistaken identities, dream sequences, slapstick comedy, star-crossed lovers, violent brawling, sadistic black-clad villains, and elaborate song-and-dance production numbers.

Because of censorship, the sex cannot be too explicit, although movies were never the same after the late Raj Kapoor featured a voluptuous star drenched by a waterfall a few years ago. Today's movies often have an obligatory wet-sari scene.



Poster promoting Amitabh Bachchan in "Shahenshah."

Bachchan was following a tradition established long before the likes of Ronald Reagan. Until recently, the chief ministers of two populous Indian states had been former movie idols. After one of them died earlier this year, a political succession struggle ensued between two of his former co-stars: one his wife, the other his mistress.

Despite the limited success of "Shahenshah," Bachchan is still regarded as the country's most bankable movie star, and his formula shows no sign of going out of style. Reflecting a growing public anger and frustration over inefficiency and corruption in law enforcement and government, almost every Hindi movie today has a corrupt cop who sees the light in some fashion and takes the law into his own hands.

# Big Band Jazz

Continued from page 9

must be given the opportunity to perform it for an audience."

Lewis added: "There is no replacement for live performance. The effect on the emotions of the public is entirely different. No matter how well it is remastered, recorded music remains, in a sense, dead. It doesn't move. The purpose of this orchestra is to preserve the golden age of large ensemble jazz and have younger generations of musicians and listeners make it their own."

The American Jazz Orchestra has so far presented concerts of the music of Luceford, Woody Herman and Ellington and has been conducted by Maurice Peress. The concerts have included some of the best instrumentalists in New York: the trombonists Jimmy Knepper and Eddie Bert, the trumpeters Jon Faddis and Marvin Stamm, the saxophonists Norris Turney and John Purcell and the drummer Mel Lewis (no relation). Each concert was preceded by a week of paid rehearsals — one of the conditions under which John Lewis agreed to be musical director. Each involved scraping together numerous donations from \$5 to \$5,000 and, although Cooper Union donated their "Great Hall" as the orchestra's home, it has never been an easy scrape.



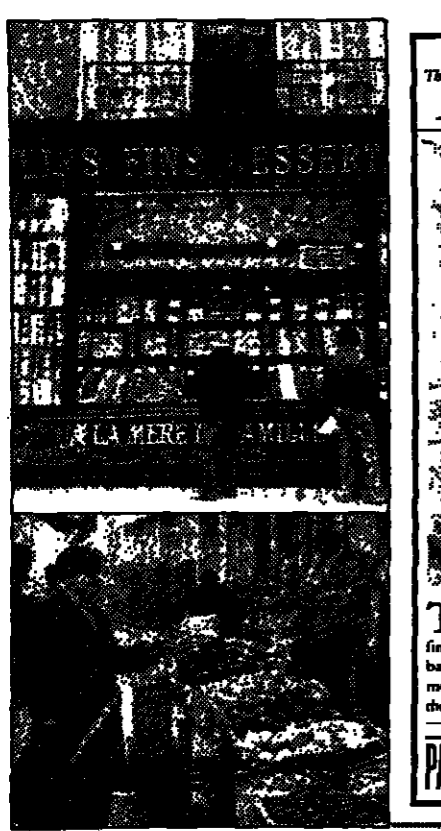
Lewis leading.

different too. You have more young people, a greater generational mix. The size, the atmosphere, the acoustics must be suitable."

He considers Cooper Union's 900-seat Great Hall appropriate: "We started by putting a microphone in front of every instrument in the 'normal' way. We thought we had to 'adjust' work. We didn't know how to fix it. Then I remembered once hearing every note Duke Ellington's bassist Jimmy Blanton played when he stood in front of the band without any amplification. "Another thing — the most famous use of the Great Hall was when Abraham Lincoln opened his presidential campaign with a speech in it. He had no microphone. Anyway, we could no longer afford all of that sound equipment with the mixing table and the engineer. So we moved the bass out in front of the orchestra and forgot all the microphones. And everything cleared up. The musicians began to make their own balance instead of relying on technicians. "Musicians today are becoming more flexible. We have no trouble finding people who are capable of adapting to the different styles of the tradition even though many of the younger generation have never been exposed to the original. And, too, some of the scores and parts have been lost, we have had to transcribe inner voicings from recordings. "The time is right for a reawakening to the excitement of our vernacular classics," Giddins concludes. "The American Jazz Orchestra can spearhead that revival and guarantee the survival of our musical heritage into the next century."

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# Matisse

Continued from page 9

that the sight of the plate was always a pleasure to him, never a chore. One print led to another, at those times. His prints often came in big batches, therefore, though there are one or two cardinal examples in which it now seems that he began a major print, put it down after a while, and came back to it years later. (An example of this is the one-of-a-kind "Large Nude," a lithograph often dated 1906, for which a much later date can also be proposed.)

Like most Matisse print shows, this one begins with the self-portrait in dry point that dates from 1902 and shows Matisse shading and cross-hatching in traditional style while "noting down every detail of the runaway anxieties that possessed him." Those were difficult days for Matisse, who was barely 30 at the time but looks as if he had been beaten almost into the ground by long years of drudgery. It was in painting, not in dry point, that only a very few years later he recorded the radiant change that came over him at the time of his close friendship with André Derain.

After World War II, Matisse enjoyed drawing with thick black strokes that remind us how he once spoke during World War I of black in painting as "a color of light, not a color of darkness." An aquatint of "Nadia With Sharp Profile" (1948) shows exactly how, in quite another medium, he could make black lines gather the light unto themselves and fairly ring it back at us. In his late self-portrait he comes on like Jupiter contemplating early retirement.

Of the 829 prints listed in the two-volume catalogue raisonné of Matisse prints that was published in 1983 by Marguerite Matisse-Duthuit and her son Claude, barely 10 percent could be included in the present show. Enthusiasts who persevere can count on seeing a great many more, here and there, if they are patient enough.



Self-portrait (1948).

books is, if anything, more difficult, in that the only way to get to know one by repeated close handling is to own it. Meanwhile, Urus Books in New York has copies of the two-volume catalogue of prints at \$525 and the new catalogue of the illustrated books, by Matisse's grandson Claude Duthuit, at \$450. Neither is cheap, but they are books that would be treasured for a lifetime.

The case of Matisse's illustrated

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South B More T... National Theatre... Royal Festival Hall... The Salt Beef Bar... National Film Theatre... Fly B...



WEEKEND

South Bank Menu: More Than Culture

by Lailan Young

LONDON — The South Bank Centre on the River Thames, a mecca for lovers of music, theater, art and vintage films, also has a variety of places to find a meal, both within the complex and close by.

The views of the river from the center itself are fine, but do not expect an unforgettable gastronomic dream. There is, however, a good restaurant called RSJ three blocks from the South Bank. And at the end of September, an air-conditioned restaurant called the Music Box is scheduled to be opened at the South Bank by the Conran Design Group.

The center's third Summerscope Festival, through Sept. 16 in the Queen Elizabeth Hall and Purcell Room, provides eight weeks of contrasting music, dance, opera and performance. Events include "Schubert and Britten: A Feeling for Music," lyrical music selected and conducted by Jeffrey Tate, through Aug. 27; "Summerscope Folk," Aug. 22-28, exploring folk music, song and dance with artists from as far afield as Mongolia, Nigeria, Gambia, India and France; and "Danger! Women at Work," Aug. 30 through Sept. 3, with dance, mime and performance art created by women.

Summerscope Opera follows from Sept. 2 through Sept. 9. Among a host of dramatic productions, "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" plays at the Lyttleton Theatre through Sept. 17, with Eric Porter as Big Daddy and Ian Charleson as Brick.

National Theatre

The Olivier, Lyttleton and Cottesloe Theatres, under the roof of the National Theatre, all have bars and buffets. The pick of the bunch is the Terrace Café on the second level of the Lyttleton. A selection of light meals is available and they can be taken onto the terrace overlooking the river.

Salads, at about 90 pence (\$1.60), and hot pies and fish dishes are among the favorites. Main dishes cost between about £1.75 to £3.50; hot dishes are not available between 2:30 and 5 P.M. The Terrace Café is open Monday to Saturday, noon to 8 P.M.

The Box Office buffet in the foyer offers a similar choice. It is open Monday to Saturday, 10 A.M. to 11 P.M.

The Ovarions Restaurant, also at the National, has more serious food, and three-course theater specials are available at lunch and dinner. One sample meal consisted of smoked bacon and pasta salad, veal casserole and chocolate meringue cake.

Alas, only five tables have a view of the river, but a few overlook the foyer and the excellent music players who entertain theater patrons for free starting at 6 P.M. The wine list has a number of good bottles for less than £10. Monday to Saturday, noon to 3 P.M. and 5:30 to 11 P.M. A set lunch or dinner is about £9; à la carte about £14.

The National's other bars and buffets open to coincide with matinee and evening performances.

Royal Festival Hall

There is free music here most lunchtimes, from Mozart quartets to Irish folk melodies, acoustic guitar or African drums. The eating areas are open every day.

The Pasta Bar serves 14 salads to accompany honey roast ham or poached salmon and other light dishes. Pastas come with a choice of tomato or basil sauce for about £3.30. Cheese, seven desserts and house wines are available. Noon to 2:30 P.M., 5:30 to 10 P.M., but few salads are available after 6:30.

The Coffee Lounge has light refreshments, including sandwiches and cakes, 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

The Salt Beef Bar offers a small choice, such as salt beef, or smoked salmon with French bread, for about £2.50 to £3.50. Noon to 2:30 P.M., 5:30 to 7:30 P.M.

The Riverside Café is a self-serve place whose fare includes salads and sandwiches for up to about £2.50, 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

National Film Theatre

The Film Theatre Restaurant, right beside the river under Waterloo Bridge, often gets crowded at lunchtime, when workers from nearby offices take to the river bank, and, of course, during the London Film Festival in November. Outside are stalls with a wide selection of secondhand books about acting and the cinema. The dishes are moderately tasty, and change frequently.

One day's menu might include roast beef for about £5 or quiche for about £3.50, served with two vegetables. Wine is popular, especially in November, when the Beaujolais nouveau arrives during a well-publicized race from France. The restaurant is open every day, noon to 2:30 and 5:30 to 9 P.M.

The adjacent coffee bar serves snacks, sandwiches, tea and coffee. Open daily, noon to 11 P.M. (10 on Sunday).

RSJ

The restaurant called RSJ, at 13A Coin Street, is named for the rolled steel joists that hold up the establishment. Three blocks from the South Bank (about a 10-minute walk), amid rows of well-kept brick terrace houses, the restaurant is often busy, especially for lunch (it is popular with employees of a nearby television station) and before and after events at the South Bank.

On one recent evening the choices included terrine of salmon and crayfish; escalope of halibut with saffron rice; and honey wafers with fresh raspberry sauce. The desserts are especially fine and the set menu is good value.

There are plain dishes like grilled beef or fish, for about £9, and some daring blends of flavors, such as crab and lamb salad at about £4 or calves' liver with avocado, artichoke, chicken hearts and port wine for about £9. The wine list is strong in red and rosé wines from the Loire.

RSJ is open Monday to Saturday (except Saturday lunch), noon to 2 P.M. and 6 to 11 P.M. The two-course set lunch or dinner costs about £12; à la carte, expect to pay about £17.

Archduke

At this wine bar on the Concert Hall Approach off Belvedere Road, the canned music is sometimes loud, but at least it is likely to be Mozart or Weill.

This is an attractive place for light meals of moderate quality: cherry red and green furnishings, plants in hanging baskets and standing tall by the windows, high-tech split-level dining areas — all under a brick road arch, with trains rumbling a few feet overhead on their way to Charing Cross station. Wines are about £1 to £1.50 a glass, from a large list. Hot dishes, such as turkey and tarragon pie or salmon pie, all accompanied by a choice of two salads, range from about £3 to £6.50.

Upstairs the restaurant has a choice of five appetizers, such as smoked salmon or soup, and six main dishes. There is a terrace outside and the place is busy at night, when live jazz joins the sound of the trains.

Monday to Saturday (except Saturday lunch), 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., 5:30 to 11 P.M.

Lailan Young, who lives in London, is the author of three books and is now working on a novel. She wrote this for The New York Times.



The New York Times



Juzo Itami

Itami Continued from page 9

has never actively nurtured individual talent and has a phobia for directors who write scripts or writers who direct. And while Itami has unquestionably brought vitality to the Japanese film scene — he is one of a half-dozen directors that command critics' attention — the industry remains curiously unfertilized.

Television and, more recently, video cassettes, have held the industry under econom-

"My style is to have many styles," says Itami.

ic pressure since 1960 or so, when Japanese theaters sold about a billion tickets a year. In 1986 they sold 161 million and last year 144 million. The genres have changed somewhat — animal films are currently big, and pornography has saved one major studio from bankruptcy — but the six companies that dominate the industry still cling to production formulas that subjugate talent to the tried-and-true, even if audiences long ago demonstrated that the tried is simply trying. More substantially, film critics suggest, the great themes of earlier eras — poverty, the transformation of pre-modern Japan — will never again produce a Kurosawa because such themes no longer have much to do with Japan's affluent society.

"The nation is built, we're successful and we're post-modern," Sato said. "It's difficult for directors to discern just what they should be doing. Only Itami seems to have grasped the contemporary subject, to be able to step outside Japan and look back at it."

There are glimmers of hope. A few younger producers are becoming more responsive to changes in audience tastes and the aspirations of artistic contemporaries. Similarly, Tokyo's trendier neighborhoods now feature a handful of art houses that show independently produced and distributed films. Local share analysts talk of a film revival based on increasing leisure time in Japan and, ironically, the video boom.

Many directors — including Itami — note the interest in financial backing for young filmmakers now being taken by corporate giants such as Toshiba, Sony and Victor Japan. For one epic produced in this summer, Dentsu, the advertising giant, sold 6 million tickets in advance. No one in the industry, however, appears confident that Japanese cinema's fortunes will be transformed by such exercises. It's the ticket-selling game, Itami says, not movie-making.

"Sadly, Itami represents Japanese film more or less single-handedly right now," said Masato Harada, a 39-year-old director who recently completed a 12-year stint in Los Angeles. "Perhaps it's better to have had luck in Hollywood than to get along in Japan."

Vitez Continued from page 9

after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979.

Unlike Aragon, who became a French mouthpiece for Stalinism, Vitez rebelled against the party's commands even as a member. And in 1981, as a tribute to the Russian director Vsevolod E. Meyerhold, who was imprisoned and executed after speaking out against the official social realism imposed on the Soviet theater in the 1930s, Vitez reproduced Meyerhold's version of Nikolai V. Gogol's "Revizor" at his Théâtre des Quartiers d'Ivry.

From 1968 to 1981 Vitez was a professor of the National Conservatory of Dramatic Art, tutoring novices who, if they received honors, could enter the lower ranks of the Comédie Française. That venerable institution adheres to long-established rules for schooling. Vitez, though an ultramodernist, approves of this basic training, believing it provides beneficial lessons in control and delivery.

He founded the Théâtre des Quartiers d'Ivry, an experimental theater in a working-

class Paris suburb, in 1972. There he tested his methods in mounting Racine, Molière, Marivaux and Goethe's "Faust," and arranged a recitation performance of Aragon's novel "Le Cloches de Bâle" (The Bells of Basel), which played under the title "Catherine." At the Comédie Française he directed Claudel's "Partage de Midi" (Break of Noon).

Among his operatic productions in the same period were "The Marriage of Figaro" for the Teatro Comunale in Florence, "Pelleas and Melisande" at La Scala in Milan and Verdi's "Macbeth" at the Paris Opera.

In 1981 he was placed in charge of the Théâtre de Chaillot, which after Jean Vilar's departure a decade earlier had sunk to be regarded as a jinxed playhouse. During his seven-year tenure, Vitez restored its reputation and its popularity with lauded presentations of "Faust," Claudel's "The Satin Slipper" and, last season, Molière's "Le Misanthrope," which was greeted with glowing reviews and packed houses.

As a leftist, Vitez has an eclectic view of

drama, staging works of the Catholic Claudel and the communist Bertolt Brecht with like success. Discussing his vision for the Comédie Française, he said:

"Its repertory must embrace, first, what I term the 'classic classics' of French authorship, together with the international classics of theater history. Dramatic literature, to be fully experienced, must be seen in action, come to thrilling life on the stage. Only in that form can it enrich the spectator's mind and emotions and leave an indelible impression."

The works of contemporary authors — those of Claudel, Strindberg, O'Neill, Valle-Inclán's "Divinas Palabras" (Divine Words), which I admire enormously, Pirandello, Brecht, Beckett — belong in any representative program. During the 19th century the new plays of Victor Hugo and Alfred de Musset were given their premier at the national theater. We intend to follow that lead and introduce the new plays by rising dramatists of today."

The Comédie Française has acquired the

Théâtre du Vieux Colombier, an intimate playhouse in the St. Germain-des-Près quarter — where, coincidentally, Vitez studied under the avant-garde artist Tania Balachova in the early 1950s. During World War I and the early 1920s the Vieux Colombier was the workshop of Jacques Copeau, whose simplified staging of intellectual drama was an influential innovation. The theater, which had fallen into disuse, is being renovated and is expected to reopen under the management of the Italian director Giorgio Strehler, who will conduct studio experiments there.

"When Edouard Bourdet, the dramatist, was appointed to the Comédie Française in the mid-1930s he called upon several eminent directors — Copeau, Louis Jouvet, Charles Dullin and Gaston Baty — to stage plays for the Comédie Française," Vitez said. "That policy proved fruitful, creating memorable spectacles. I plan to invite today's eminent directors, French and foreign, to occasionally undertake productions at the House of Molière."

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

VIENNA: ●Historical Museum of the City of Vienna (tel: 42.8.04). — To Aug. 28: Otto Wagner and the Franz-Josef-Stadtmuseum. Architectural models, drawings and watercolors of the unbuilt museum by Wagner and contemporaries.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN: ●Royal Museum of Fine Arts, (tel: 91.21.26). — To Sept. 27: The Age of Christian IV. Centenary exhibition of this summer's commemoration to one of Denmark's most popular monarchs, Christian IV (1577-1648), presents sculpture and painting of the 17th century.

ENGLAND

LONDON: ●Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41). — To Oct. 2: The International Art Show for the End of World Hunger. Works by 50 contemporary American and European artists — Beuys, Lichtenstein, Rauschenberg and Warhol, among others. — To Oct. 2: The Harold Samuel Collection: 84 seventeenth century Dutch and Flemish paintings. ●National Gallery (tel: 839.33.21). — To Sept. 18: French Paintings from the USSR. 38 works from the Hermitage and Pushkin museums; includes works by Chardin, Ingres, Matisse and Picasso. ●Imperial War Museum (tel: 735.89.22). — To Sept. 4: Through the Fire: paintings, drawings and graphic works from World War I by Paul Nash (1889-1946). ●Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace (tel: 930.48.32). — To Nov. 1, 1989: Treasures from the Royal Collection: 131 works by artists such as Raphael, Vermeer, Brueghel, Rembrandt and Rubens. ●Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13). — To Sept. 18: A selection of Picasso's last works, from 1953 to 1973: 72 paintings, 33 drawings, 47 prints and 3 sculptures. ●National Maritime Museum (tel: 858.44.22). — To Sept. 4: The 4th centenary of the defeat of the Spanish Armada is commemorated in this show of art and artifacts including paintings, sculpture, tapestries, jewelry, charts, guns and armor.

FRANCE

LE CATEAU-CAMBRESIS: ●Musée Matisse (tel: 27.84.13.15). — To Sept. 11: 55 self-portraits by Matisse, many shown for the first time.

PARIS: ●Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33). — To October 17: "Les Années 50," a comprehensive survey of the 1950s. Exhibitions deal with the decade's dominant artistic styles: architecture and design, radio, film, literature and music. ●Musée des Arts de la mode (tel: 42.60.32.14). — To Sept. 11: Over 250 examples of theatrical and formal costume from the Trélli collection in Florence, ranging from formal dress of the 18th century, 1930s designer costume, film and opera costumes. ●Palais de Tokyo (tel: 47.23.36.53). — To Sept. 12: A survey of British photography from its origins to the early 20th century includes over 200 photographs from the Royal Photographic Society, Bath.

NICE

●Musée Message Biblique Marc Chagall (tel: 93.81.75.75). — To Oct. 3: 28 paintings and 116 drawings by Chagall recently acquired by French national museums.

NIMES: ●Musée des Beaux Arts (tel: 66.76.70.76). — To Aug. 28: A loan exhibition from the Van Abbe Museum in Eindhoven (Holland) displays over 110 works including Cubist, Constructivist and other abstract painting from before 1960. ●Fondation Maeght (tel: 93.32.81.63). — To Oct. 2: A 160 piece retrospective of the French Cubist painter Fernand Léger.

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN: ●Hamburger Bahnhof (tel: 394.96.11). — To Sept. 25: Timeless: 32 international artists, primary sculptors, including Beuys, Serra and LeWitt. ●Nationalgalerie (tel: 2.66.60). — To Sept. 18: Positions of Present-Day Art: Works by Mario Merz, Nam June Paik, Jannis Kounellis, Richard Serra, Frank Stella, Cy Twombly. ●Staatliche Kunsthalle (tel: 261.70.67). — To Aug. 24: Works by 23 Latvian Avant-garde artists, shown mostly for the first time outside the Soviet Union. COLOGNE: ●Königscher Kunstverein (tel: 221.37.40). — To Sept. 4: The history of the Bauhaus illustrated in drawings and watercolors by Klee, Schlemmer, Kandinsky, Feininger and Moholy-Nagy, and architectural models by Gropius, Mies van der Rohe. ●Römisches-Germanisches-Museum (tel: 221.44.38). — To Sept. 18: Glass of the Caesars. 150 masterpieces of Roman glasswork, many loaned by the British Museum, and the Corning Museum of Glass in New York. ●Museum Ludwig (tel: 221.23.79).

— To Aug. 21: Soviet Art Today: over 100 paintings, drawings and graphic works of the 1980s.

MUNICH

●Haus der Kunst (tel: 22.26.51). — To Sept. 11: Masterworks from the Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection: 80 paintings by 60 artists including Picasso, Kandinsky, Chagall, Dalí and O'Keefe demonstrate ways to abstraction. ULM: ●Ulm Museum (tel: 161.43.00). — To Aug. 28: Toulouse-Lautrec: 390 examples of the artist's graphic work.

ITALY

PADUA: ●Palazzo della Ragione (tel: 66.13.77). — To Sept. 25: The Emo Capodistista collection: 543 works representing the primary schools of European painting of the 15th to 18th centuries, presented together for the first time.

ROME: ●Galleria Leonardo Arte (tel: 65.41.358). — To Sept. 10: The Classical Myth of the War Hero. Oil paintings, drawings and gouaches by Giorgio De Chirico, in occasion of the centenary of his birth, exposed alongside etchings by Rubens, Tempesta and others. ●Vatican Museum, Salone Sistino (tel: 698.33.32). — To Sept. 30: Views of Rome. 81 drawings and watercolors by leading European artists of the past 300 years, from the collections of the Vatican Library.

TURIN: ●Musée di Rivoli (tel: 958.72.56). — To Sept. 18: 150 piece Juan Miró retrospective. VENICE: ●Palazzo Ducale (tel: 249.51). — To Sept. 4: Pre-Columbian Art of Mexi-

co: 140 objects from the principal Mexican archaeological collections.



Picabia's "Dresseur d'animaux" at the Edinburgh show.

●Squola Grande, San Teodoro (tel: 523.09.04). — To October 5: Dall in the Third Dimension. Drawings, paintings and a survey of the artist's sculpture from 1934-1980.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM: ●Overholland Museum (tel: 76.62.66). — To Sept. 18: 125 drawings and watercolors by Cézanne. ●Stedelijk Museum (tel: 573.29.11). — To Aug. 28: Works by Mondrian, Malevich and others are shown in the museum's Summer Exhibit.

SCOTLAND

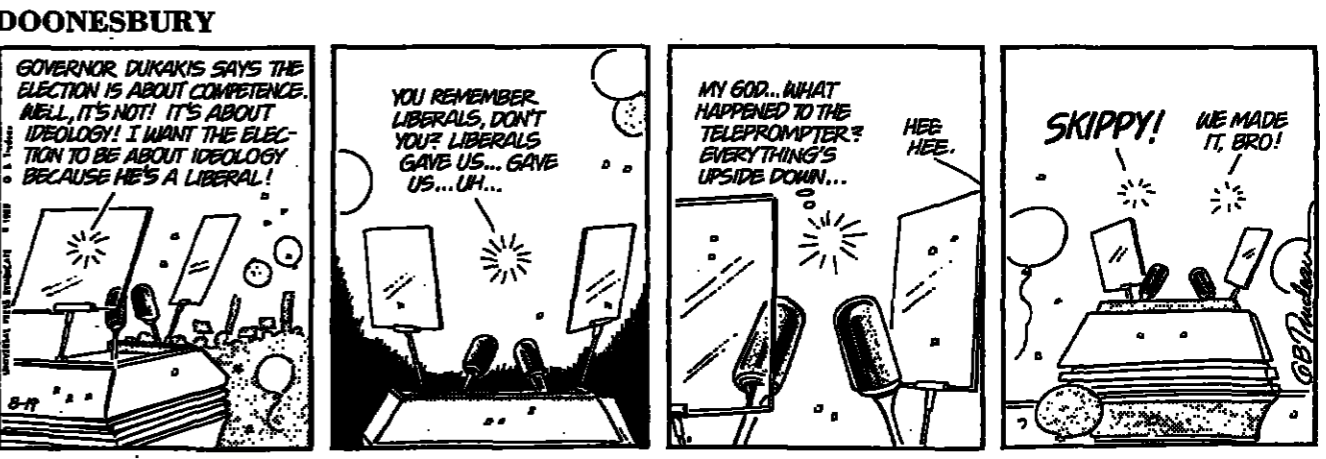
EDINBURGH: ●National Galleries of Scotland (tel: 556.89.21). — To Sept. 4: Francis Picabia (1879-1953). A retrospective of 90 works by the artist. — To Sept. 4: The Magic Mirror: Dada and Surrealism from a Private Collection. Important works by Duchamp, Magritte, Giacometti and many others as well as surrealist books and periodicals.

SPAIN

MADRID: ●Centro de Arte Reina Sophia (tel: 467.50.62). — To Dec. 19: Minimalist sculpture from the Panza di Biunco collection: 58 works by seven artists — Robert Morris, Sol LeWitt, Donald Judd, Carl Andre, Dan Flavin, Bruce Nauman, Richard Nonas.

SWITZERLAND

BASEL: ●Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.08.28). — To Sept. 4: Drawings by Hans Holbein the Younger, including 50 on loan from the Royal Library at Windsor Castle. GENEVA: ●Musée d'art et d'histoire (tel: 29.00.11). — To Oct. 30: The Heinz Berggruen collection. Over 100 works by Cézanne, Seurat, Bonnard, Braque, Picasso, Matisse, Klee. LAUSANNE: ●Fondation de l'Hermitage (tel: 20.50.01). — To Sept. 4: The Gold of Peru: 250 decorative and ceremonial objects from the Museo del Oro in Lima, Peru. LUGANO: ●Villa Favarita (tel: 091 521.741). — To Oct. 2: Revolutionary Art: 40 works from the period 1910-1930 on loan from leading Soviet museums.



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NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns: NYSE adv. volume, NYSE adv. value, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Thursdays NYSE Closing logo and text: Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns: Class, Prev., New Lows

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Class, Chge, Week, Year

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Class, Prev., New Highs, New Lows

NYSE Diary table with columns: Class, Prev., New Highs, New Lows

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns: Buy, Sales, % of 100

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Indus, Trans, Util, Comp

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg

NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Class, Prev., New Highs, New Lows

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Today's P.A.

Large table of NYSE stock prices (A-Z) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc.

NYSE Gains in Quiet Trading

NEW YORK — Stock prices pulled back from session highs Thursday in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange, but managed to eke out small gains despite increasing timidity on the part of investors.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 4.45 points Wednesday, gained 1.07 to close at 2,027.03. The blue-chip indicator had been up by more than 13 points.

Advances outpaced declines by about a 7-6 margin. NYSE floor volume totaled 139.82 million shares, compared with 169.5 million traded Wednesday.

Broad market indexes also posted modest gains. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.17 to close at 147.81.

The price of an average share added 4 cents. "No one really has any conviction," said John Ryan, a Nomura Securities vice president of U.S. equity sales.

Analysts and traders generally agreed that for the next couple of months the market is in for more of the same — barring a major catalyst in the economy such as a move by the Federal Reserve Board to lower or raise interest rates.

When interest rates go up, investors tend to favor bonds and other interest-bearing instruments over stocks.

Trading Range Until Fed Move

of trading range until we get some kind of indication of what the economy is going to do and whether the Fed will have to raise interest rates.

A.C. Moore, director of research at Argus Research Corp., said there is "considerable pessimism" among investors. He noted the abundance of information suggesting inflation is on the rise.

On a more upbeat note, Jerry Hinkle, a trader with Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., said there are signs that the market could improve.

"On the technical side of things, the market is tremendously oversold, which means we should go higher," he said.

Mr. Hinkle also noted that there is "a lot of cash on the sidelines."

While Mr. Hinkle is "in the camp that thinks interest rates will go higher" as the economy continues to expand at a steady pace, he said the general feeling among investors is that the economy will begin to slow down.

FPL Group was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1/4 to 29 1/2, with more than 15 million shares traded.

Followed by Texas Utilities

It was followed by Texas Utilities, ahead 1/4 to 28 1/4. Kentucky Utilities was third, unchanged at 18 1/4.

IBM finished unchanged at 114 1/4. AT&T lost 1/4 to 24 1/4.

Among the blue chips, Merck rose 1/4 to 55 1/4. General Motors gained 1/4 to 74 1/4. General Electric lost 1/4 to 40 and USX fell 1/4 to 27 1/4.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table of stock prices (A-Z) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc.

Vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, including 'In These Nervous Days Trade', 'NEW YORK', and 'Interest'.



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**WALL STREET WATCH**

**In These Nervy Times, The Day Trader Is King**

By ANISE C. WALLACE  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Last week's two-day thrashing of stock prices demonstrated again that in this skittish market the "day traders," investors who use formula-based programs or who otherwise dart in and out of stocks, have more impact on prices than long-term investors.

Even though many professional investors had been expecting an increase in interest rates, the stock market reacted as if investors were shocked by the announcement of a rise in the discount rate by the Federal Reserve Board. The market went into a tailspin, with the Dow Jones industrial average dropping a total of more than 73 points for Aug. 9 and 10. The average, which ended at 2,034.14 on Aug. 10, is currently trading near that level.

"It's probably the most nervous market I've seen since 1973 and 1974," said David N. Dreman, managing partner of Dreman Value Management, a New York investment firm that manages \$3 billion for pension funds.

"People who have a short-term focus are more important," added Timothy G. Dalton Jr., president of Dillon, Read Capital Management, which invests \$2.5 billion for its clients.

Among the groups considered to be day traders are Wall Street firms investing their own capital, program traders, hedge funds, mutual fund switchers and pension funds using tactical asset allocation, a computer-driven formula based on changes in stocks, bonds and cash.

Some of these traders often react swiftly and negatively to news concerning the trade deficit, employment, consumer prices, retail sales, housing starts and other such information.

The influence of these short-term investors sets into motion a process that can feed upon itself. Bad news is released, and the Dow drops by as much as 20 or 30 points in a matter of minutes. That scares away individuals and professional portfolio managers, leaving the market even more vulnerable to the day traders.

**Those who dart in and out of the market have the greatest impact on prices.**

**FURTHER** evidence of these traders' influence can be seen in the trading pattern since the October collapse. During the first six months of 1988, for instance, the Dow advanced 202 points. But Salomon Brothers Inc. reported that, on a cumulative basis, the entire advance took place in the first and last half-hours of the trading days, the periods when day traders and foreign investors generally place their orders.

Perhaps the most important reason for this short-term obsession is the transformation of Wall Street's revenue base. In 1973, 55 percent of the securities industry's revenues were generated from commissions and only 8 percent resulted from the trading of firms' capital. By 1987, commissions generated only 24 percent of revenue and trading had jumped to 17 percent.

Brokerage commissions in this post-collapse market have declined considerably, brokers said. That in turn puts more pressure on them to trade their own capital. Many of the traditional investors, like institutional money managers, individual investors and foreign investors, have either sold all their stocks or are simply not restocking their portfolios as they did before October.

Mr. Dreman is typical of portfolio managers who envisage few changes. His clients' stock accounts are fully invested, and he plans to hold these issues whatever happens to the economy.

Mr. Dalton of Dillon, Read is one of the many portfolio managers sitting on the sidelines with much of his clients' assets set aside in short-term investments. He has 45 percent of their funds parked in cash because he does not find stocks to be compelling bargains. As for day trading, he said, "The only way to beat that game is not to play that game."

Nevertheless, with interest rates climbing, many professionals expect the volatility to continue.

**Pan Am Mulls Sale Of Routes**

**Targeted Services In Latin America**

**NEW YORK** — Pan Am Corp. has retained an investment banker to pursue the sale of airline routes in Latin America, a company spokeswoman said Thursday.

The airline's chairman, Tom Plaskett, told leaders of the Transport Workers' Union at a meeting on Tuesday that the company had begun exploring sale of the routes, she said. She declined to identify which routes are for sale or to name possible buyers.

In June, Pan Am threatened to sell major pieces of Pan American World Airways, its operating subsidiary, if cost cuts were not won from the airline's unions. Last week, the transport workers' union rejected a contract that called for \$27 million in savings.

According to a union official who was at the meeting Tuesday, Mr. Plaskett said Pan Am had to sell Latin American routes to raise critically needed cash.

"Plaskett said the company would have to move forward quickly with the sale of Latin American routes and that he had four interested parties," the official said.

The airline's Latin American division serves eight cities in South America and five in Central America from New York, Miami and Los Angeles. The division accounts for about 17 percent of Pan Am's capacity, the spokeswoman said.

Mr. Plaskett said at the union meeting that the Latin American routes were very profitable, the union official said.

But Pan Am, plagued by financial troubles for years, has turned to asset sales in the past. In 1986, C. Edward Acker, then Pan Am's chairman and chief executive, sold its coveted Pacific routes to United Air Lines for \$750 million. Early last year, Mr. Acker outlined plans to strengthen the airline's remaining divisions so they would fetch higher prices if they were sold.

Now Pan Am is seeking ways to cut costs through its unions. The pilots and flight engineers have agreed to concessions that will save the airline \$90 million. But the flight attendants have rejected a contract calling for givebacks.



Mr. Stone in his Chicago office: His firm is the leader in the \$18 billion brown paper business.

**Why Roger Stone Is No Paper Tiger**

**Man Who Made Bags and Boxes Boom Stays on Top**

By Claudia H. Deutsch  
New York Times Service

**CHICAGO** — Roger Stone used to enjoy saying that no chief executive should stay longer than 10 years.

Creativity would be replaced by rigidity, he would say, and that was just no good.

Well, next May, Mr. Stone will hit the decade mark as head of Stone Container Corp., the huge paper company his father and two uncles founded 62 years ago. And not only has he just committed to another five years at the company's helm, there is no clear successor in sight.

Shades of the stereotypical old family chief who can't let go? Not exactly.

For one thing, Mr. Stone is not old — he turned 53 in February. For another, Stone is no longer a family company: Mr. Stone and his relatives own just about 28 percent of the stock.

But perhaps most important, no one is prodding him to go. For good reason: Since Mr. Stone took over Stone Container in 1979, he has transformed the company from a small player in the \$18 billion brown paper business to the world's largest producer and converter of brown paper, that is, unbleached containerboard, kraft paper, bags and corrugated boxes.

Stone, with 22,000 employees, now has about 12 percent of the corrugated box market, the best barometer of market share, in that much of the paper and linerboard that Stone makes goes into its own boxes and bags.

The second-largest box maker, Jefferson Smurfit, has only about 8 percent.

Stone's annual revenue, a mere \$286 million when Mr. Stone took over, hit \$3.2 billion last year. Of that total, corrugated paper contributed 44 percent, containerboard paper and pulp 32 percent, bags 17 percent and other activities, including newspaper, the rest.

Profits, which had dipped as low as \$4 million during a period of industrywide overcapacity and price volatility in 1985, have rebounded, too. They hit \$161 million last year, a 356 percent increase over the \$35 million earned in 1986.

And Timothy P. Burns, a paper analyst at Prescott Ball & Turben Inc., is predicting a 400 percent rise in earnings this year.

Mr. Stone, a short, slight man with an engaging grin, tends to play down his success. "I was as lucky as I was smart," he said.

And he quickly deflects credit to his staff. Last year he gave each of Stone's employees a color television set as a thank you for their role in the profit turnaround.

But analysts say the modesty is misplaced. "Roger Stone is a dynamo who will go down as one of the most astute managers that this industry has ever known," Mr. Burns said.

Paper specialists at Morgan Stanley & Co., Stone Container's investment bank, are similarly complimentary. "Roger Stone is clearly doing something awfully right in a business many people view as unattractive, prosaic and cyclical," said Thomas P. Clephane, a Morgan Stanley analyst.

That dim view of the box business is well-founded. Although corrugated boxes do not face much competition from other packaging materials, the domestic market is pretty saturated, growing by only about 3 percent a year.

It is growing faster outside the United States, but exporting boxes does not make financial sense. Corrugated paper does not lie flat, which means that companies wind up shipping as much as \$4 million during a period of industrywide overcapacity and price volatility in 1985, have rebounded, too. They hit \$161 million last year, a 356 percent increase over the \$35 million earned in 1986.

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Mr. Stone, a short, slight man

**'I was as lucky as I was smart.'**

Roger Stone, Chief executive of Stone Container Corp.

**Philips Deal Puts Whirlpool Atop Market**

**NEW YORK** — Whirlpool Corp. said Thursday that it would acquire a 53 percent stake in the appliance division of the Dutch electronics giant NV Philips in a \$470 million venture that will make Whirlpool the world's largest appliance concern.

Whirlpool and Philips, the world's largest television producer and Europe's biggest electronics company, will create a joint venture company that will make and sell major appliances under the Philips brand names.

According to a statement, Whirlpool will pay Philips \$350 million initially and an additional \$120 million if the joint venture continues beyond three years. Whirlpool has an option to acquire the remainder of the Philips division, for which it would pay \$470 million instead of the \$120 million. That would make the total deal worth more than \$800 for Philips.

The new company will have annual sales of about \$2 billion, and its financial results will be incorporated into Whirlpool's statements. The combination will augment Whirlpool's annual sales to the \$6 billion mark, creating the world's largest major appliance business, the companies said in a statement.

The new company will be based in the Netherlands and will market washers, dryers, refrigerators, freezers, stoves, microwave ovens and dishwashers around the world, but primarily in Europe. Appliances will be sold under the Philips, Bauknecht and Ignis brand names.

Daniel Hopp, Whirlpool's corporate secretary, said the venture would give the company a foothold in the European market, which he said had "a little more growth potential" than the U.S. market.

Based in Benton Harbor, Michigan, Whirlpool manufactures and markets a range of home appliances under the Whirlpool, Kitchenaid and Roper brand names.

Earlier this year Whirlpool engaged in a bidding war with General Electric Co. over the appliance maker Roper Corp. While GE acquired Roper and its manufacturing facilities, Whirlpool gained the Roper brand name.

Other major appliance mergers in recent years include Maytag Corp.'s acquisition of Magic Chef Co. and the acquisition of White Consolidated Industries by Sweden's Electrolux AB.

Last month, Philips announced its profit fell 44 percent in the second quarter, and blamed its poor performance on competition from Southeast Asia and currency losses. Philips hinted it would take a major step to raise cash.

Philips, whose annual sales have topped \$25 billion, has been cutting costs and jobs at its European factories and moving more production to lower-cost areas, including the United States.

**Fisons to Buy Pennwalt's Drug Unit**

**LONDON** — Fisons PLC, the British drugs, scientific equipment and horticultural products company, said Thursday that it would buy Pennwalt Corp.'s pharmaceuticals division for \$460 million, a price analyst said was generous.

In June, after it was approached by an investor group seeking a friendly takeover, Pennwalt said it had been considering the sale of its pharmaceuticals and equipment units.

Those divisions accounted for about 25 percent of the Philadelphia-based company's 1987 sales, which were \$1.14 billion, and net profit, which was \$138.3 million. Pennwalt's chemicals operations provided the remainder.

According to published reports, Centaur Partners, which owns 7.6 percent of Pennwalt, was seeking financing for a bid for the company of \$100 a share, or \$1.1 billion. Centaur, a New York-based investment group, would not comment on the sale of the drug division.

Pennwalt's stock advanced after

See FISIONS, Page 15.

**'Invisible' Trade Deficit Creeps Up on the U.S.**

**Services Account Slips Into the Red**

By Louis Uchitelle  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — For more than four years, the merchandise trade deficit has shaken the U.S. economy, even contributing to the stock market collapse last fall. Only now are the huge monthly deficits starting to shrink, running below last year's pace despite a rise in June.

But now a trade deficit involving investment flows and services, rather than merchandise, has appeared and is growing. Soon this deficit, involving what economists call service trade, could make stock and bond prices gyrate, mesmerizing the markets, just as the merchandise trade deficit has done.

In merchandise trade, the deficit mushroomed because the United States bought from abroad much more machinery, grain, chemicals, computers and other goods than it could pay for with revenue from the export of American products. In service trade, the deficit is growing the same way because Americans are beginning to pay foreigners more in interest, fees, royalties, rents, dividends and profits than they collect from abroad.

This trade in services — or "invisibles," as they are also called — had produced a surplus each year since 1970, as much as \$35 billion in 1981 and still more than \$6 billion last year. The crossover to a deficit came in this year's first quarter. The deficit was about \$4 billion, and the trend was clear. The second quarter's results, to be announced Sept. 13, could show an even larger deficit, experts said.

"Any optimist who thinks our trade troubles are behind us has to be reminded that the 'invisibles' are now to be heard from," said Paul Samuelson, the economist.

The deficit in service trade is mounting just as the deficit in merchandise trade is shrinking, having fallen to an annual rate of \$140 billion through June 30 from last year's record \$160 billion. But the \$20 billion decline will not translate into a similar improvement in the nation's final balance for its international transactions, known as the current-account balance.

Because service trade is now widening the current-account deficit, this year's deficit could exceed last year's \$194 billion. These new circumstances "are focusing the markets' attention on a fresh source of trouble," said Stephen Marris of the Institute for International Economics in Washington.

In service trade, the biggest plus has always been the profits that

**NEWS ANALYSIS**

ing to shrink, running below last year's pace despite a rise in June.

But now a trade deficit involving investment flows and services, rather than merchandise, has appeared and is growing. Soon this deficit, involving what economists call service trade, could make stock and bond prices gyrate, mesmerizing the markets, just as the merchandise trade deficit has done.

In merchandise trade, the deficit mushroomed because the United States bought from abroad much more machinery, grain, chemicals, computers and other goods than it could pay for with revenue from the export of American products. In service trade, the deficit is growing the same way because Americans are beginning to pay foreigners more in interest, fees, royalties, rents, dividends and profits than they collect from abroad.

This trade in services — or "invisibles," as they are also called — had produced a surplus each year since 1970, as much as \$35 billion in 1981 and still more than \$6 billion last year. The crossover to a deficit came in this year's first quarter. The deficit was about \$4 billion, and the trend was clear. The second quarter's results, to be announced Sept. 13, could show an even larger deficit, experts said.

"Any optimist who thinks our trade troubles are behind us has to be reminded that the 'invisibles' are now to be heard from," said Paul Samuelson, the economist.

The deficit in service trade is mounting just as the deficit in merchandise trade is shrinking, having fallen to an annual rate of \$140 billion through June 30 from last year's record \$160 billion. But the \$20 billion decline will not translate into a similar improvement in the nation's final balance for its international transactions, known as the current-account balance.

Because service trade is now widening the current-account deficit, this year's deficit could exceed last year's \$194 billion. These new circumstances "are focusing the markets' attention on a fresh source of trouble," said Stephen Marris of the Institute for International Economics in Washington.

In service trade, the biggest plus has always been the profits that

**FHLBB to Consolidate 12 Ailing Texas Thrifts**

**DALLAS** — Federal regulators said Thursday that they would assist in a \$1.3 billion consolidation of 12 failing Texas thrifts into one company to be run by a subsidiary of Lone Star Technologies Inc.

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board said the new thrift, American Federal Bank, would be operated by Gibson Group Inc. headed by Chicago banker, William Gibson, and a Lone Star subsidiary, which will invest \$48 million to acquire the 12 thrifts.

Lone Star is a relatively small steel and energy products manufacturing company based in Dallas.

The FHLBB said the deal was worth \$1.3 billion, its insurance arm, the Federal Savings Loan Insurance Corp., will provide a \$499 million note to restore net worth, capital loss coverage on certain problem assets and a yield maintenance agreement on certain assets.

In addition, the FSILIC will provide capital loss coverage on covered assets. As losses are incurred, FSILIC will issue notes for amounts equal to the losses and the rate on the notes will equal the yield maintenance rate.

The FSILIC will receive a 20 percent stake in American Federal's common stock and will keep all tax benefits.

The 12 thrifts to be consolidated had combined assets of nearly \$2.4 billion and liabilities of \$3 billion.

They are Richardson Savings & Loan, Skyline Savings & Loan, Gladewater Federal Savings & Loan, American Banc Savings Association, Paris Savings & Loan, Ben Millam Savings & Loan, Longview Savings & Loan, Southland Savings & Loan, Mercury Savings Association, Majestic Savings Association, Irving Savings Association and Commerce Federal Savings & Loan.

**Currency Rates**

Cross Rates	Aug. 18
Amsterdam	1.399 1.407
Bremen	1.372 1.380
Frankfurt	1.372 1.380
London (D)	1.695
Paris	1.483 1.491
Stockholm	1.215 1.223
Switzerland	1.483 1.491
Yokohama	1.215 1.223

Changes in London, Tokyo and Zurich, figures in other centers. New York rates of 3 P.M. a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; \*: Units of 100; N.A.: not available; N.A.: not available.

**Other Dollar Values**

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Currency	Per \$	Per 100
Australia	1.372	137.2	Canada	1.372	137.2
Denmark	1.372	137.2	France	1.372	137.2
Germany	1.372	137.2	Italy	1.372	137.2
Japan	1.372	137.2	Spain	1.372	137.2
Netherlands	1.372	137.2	Sweden	1.372	137.2
South Africa	1.372	137.2	Switzerland	1.372	137.2
U.K.	1.372	137.2	West Germany	1.372	137.2

**Interest Rates**

Rate	Aug. 18
1 month	8 1/4%
3 months	8 1/2%
6 months	8 3/4%
1 year	9 1/4%

Source: American Guaranty (Dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF, yen); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

**Key Money Rates Aug. 18**

Class	Prev.
Discount rate	6 1/2%
Prime rate	10 1/2%
Federal funds	8 1/4%
3-month Treasury bills	8 1/4%
6-month Treasury bills	8 1/4%
9-month Treasury bills	8 1/4%
1-year Treasury bills	8 1/4%

**Asian Dollar Deposits Aug. 18**

1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year
8 1/4%	8 1/2%	8 3/4%	9 1/4%

**U.S. Money Market Funds Aug. 18**

Mutual Fund	Assets
Merrill Lynch Ready Assets	710
30-day average yield:	8.14%
Telocator Interest Rate Index:	8.14%

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telelocator.

**Gold**

Aug. 18	
1000 oz. bar	328.00
100 oz. bar	328.00
1 oz. coin	328.00

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Head office: 96-98, rue du Rhodan, Geneva, telephone 022/27 21 31 or 32 65 80. Branch offices: in Zurich, Bahnhofstrasse 20, telephone 01/219 61 11; in Lugano, Via F. Saverio 1, telephone 091/20 28 82; in London, 24 Grafton St., telephone (0) 491 22 11; in Nassau, Beaumont House, Bay Street. In Asia, for private banking information, please contact American Express Bank Ltd. in Hong Kong and Singapore. In North America, for further information, please contact American Express Bank International in New York, Miami, Beverly Hills, San Francisco and San Diego.



Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect intraday trading elsewhere.

Table of stock prices for NYSE, including columns for 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, and Close.

Grain Panel Issues Darker Forecast For World Stocks

LONDON — The International Wheat Council on Thursday made the gloomiest forecast yet on how North America's drought will affect world grain output...

Upjohn: A Panacea in Rogaine?

DETROIT — Upjohn Co., which has few new products in growing markets, is relying on its newly approved Rogaine baldness remedy to boost sales and earnings, analysts said.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Table of U.S. Futures prices for various commodities like Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, and Coffee.

Currency Options

Table of Currency Options prices for various currencies including the British Pound and Japanese Yen.

NYSE High-Lows

Table of NYSE High-Lows for various stocks, listing the stock name, high price, and low price.

Grains

Wheat (CBT) and other grain futures prices.

Table of Grain prices for various types of wheat, corn, and soybeans.

Livestock

Cattle (CBT) and other livestock prices.

Table of Livestock prices for cattle, hogs, and sheep.

Financial

U.S. Treasury bills and other financial instruments.

Table of Financial prices for U.S. Treasury bills, bonds, and other instruments.

London Metals

Aluminum, copper, and other metal prices.

Table of London Metals prices for aluminum, copper, and other metals.

London Commodities

Sugar, coffee, and other commodity prices.

Table of London Commodities prices for sugar, coffee, and other commodities.

Spot Commodities

Commodity prices for various goods.

Table of Spot Commodities prices for various goods.

Dividends

Dividend payments for various companies.

Table of Dividends for various companies.

DM Futures Options

Options prices for Deutsche Mark futures.

Table of DM Futures Options prices.

U.S. Treasuries

U.S. Treasury bond and bill prices.

Table of U.S. Treasuries prices for bonds and bills.

Market Guide

Summary of market activity and trends.

Table of Market Guide data, including stock indices, commodity prices, and market news.

British Te

Advertisement for British Telecom.

Advertisement for British Firm.

Advertisement for Coca-Cola Plans New Share Issue.

Advertisement for Stone: The B.

Advertisement for Tandy Shows 31% Rise In Earnings For Year.

Advertisement for Mark IV Raises Armttek Bid.

Advertisement for S&P 100 Index Options.

Advertisement for U.S. Treasuries.



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

British Telecom Profit Rose by 7%

LONDON — British Telecom PLC reported Thursday that its pre-tax profit in its first quarter rose 7.4 percent to £610 million (\$1.03 billion) from £568 million in the corresponding period a year earlier.

British Firm Boosts Varo Bid

DALLAS — Varo Inc., a producer of missile launchers and night vision systems, said Thursday that it had received a cash offer of \$22 a share from United Scientific Holdings PLC, a London-based holding company that has been trying to acquire Varo since 1986.

Coca-Cola Plans New Share Issue

ATLANTA — Coca-Cola Co. plans to raise \$300 million through its first preferred-stock issue.

U.K. Move Ends Goodman's Bid for Ranks

LONDON — The British government opened an inquiry Thursday into possible anti-competitive aspects of Goodman Fielder Watson Ltd.'s \$1.7 billion (\$2.9 billion) bid for the food group Ranks Hovis McDougall PLC, a move the Australian bidder said effectively killed its offer.

announcement, down from 453 pence at Wednesday's close. Mr. Gilmore of Goodman Fielder said, "Obviously, we're very disappointed."

Goodyear Forming Group to Buy Oil Pipeline

AKRON, Ohio — Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. is forming a consortium, possibly to be led by Exxon Corp., that will buy its crude oil pipeline, Robert Mercer, chairman of Goodyear, said Thursday.

Husky Considered Most Likely Buyer of Texaco Canada

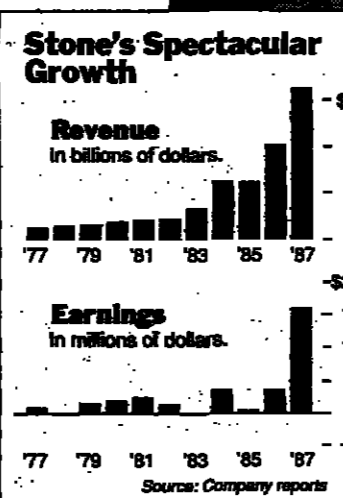
CALGARY, Alberta — Husky Oil Ltd. is the frontrunner in the multibillion-dollar corporate race to acquire control of Texaco Canada Inc., analysts said Thursday.

adding, "These are the areas that we're working out — there are several companies that are interested." Exxon declined to comment.

"That definitely helps their credibility in making a bid," said Richard Wyman of Calgary-based Tetra & Co.

STONE: The Head of Booming Bag and Box Combine Is No Paper Tiger

(Continued from first finance page) much air as paper. Indeed, one reason most box companies maintain small plants across the United States is that it rarely pays to ship boxes more than 150 miles (240 kilometers).



Corrugated boxes are put through tests at Stone Container's technology center outside Chicago.

"No one has ever wound up with more customers, only with different customers," said Arnold Brookstone, Stone's chief financial officer.

"By expanding, we've prepared ourselves to handle difficult times," said Brookstone. "Now, if prices fall, we can cut back by closing our highest-cost linerboard mills."

paper business, but it took the company for the first time into newspaper and pulp.

While many companies are installing profit sharing to foster a team approach, he favors only incentives based on meeting individual goals: "You want people to benefit from the results they create, not from the results others create."

FISONS: Penwalt to Sell Unit

(Continued from first finance page) the sale announcement. The company's shares closed Thursday at \$84.25, up \$2.25 in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

suits, said. "The price is almost unbelievable. If they'd gotten half that amount, I would have thought they had done done well."

Advertisement for CNN International, featuring the CNN logo and text: 'The finest hotels in the world offer... 24 Hour Global Television News to their guests... Ask for it at your hotel!'

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

HAERTMAN MATERIAL HANDLING SYSTEMS, INC. ALLIS-CHALMERS CORPORATION d/b/a AMERICAN AIR FILTER COMPANY, INC. et al., Debtors.

NOTICE OF HEARING TO CONSIDER APPROVAL OF PURCHASE AGREEMENT WITH SNYDERGERAL CORPORATION FOR SALE OF AMERICAN AIR FILTER BUSINESS

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on September 1, 1988, in Courtroom 623 of the United States Customs House, One Bowling Green, New York, New York 10004-4008 at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, a hearing will be held (the "Hearing") before the Honorable Burton R. Liffand, United States Bankruptcy Judge, to consider upon the application of Snydergeral Corporation ("Snydergeral") for and on behalf of itself and the other debtors and debtors in possession herein (the "Debtors"), dated August 9, 1988 (the "Application"), the entry of an order:

(a) Authorizing A.C. pursuant to 11 U.S.C. Sections 363 (a) and (f), to sell (or as the case may be, to cause its direct or indirect subsidiaries to sell) the Shares and Assets and transfer the Liabilities (as defined in the Purchase Agreement dated as of April 11, 1988 between Snydergeral Corporation (the "Purchaser") and A.C. as amended, the "Purchase Agreement") free and clear of all pledges, security interests, liens, charges, other encumbrances, claims, options and interests (as otherwise provided for in the Purchase Agreement) to Snydergeral;

(g) Authorizing the transfer by the Domestic A-C Entities (as defined in the Purchase Agreement) to, and the assumption by, the Purchaser of the Liabilities (which Liabilities include, without limitation, certain warranty liabilities and liabilities directly relating to Product Liability Events (as defined in the Purchase Agreement));

HIGHER AND BETTER OFFERS PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the Bankruptcy Court will consider the Purchase Agreement and any Competitive Bid. Any party wishing to make an offer to purchase the Business on terms which it considers to be higher or better than those set forth in the Purchase Agreement (collectively, "Competitive Bids") must, pursuant to order of the Bankruptcy Court, comply with the following procedures:







CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Recovers After Official Sales

NEW YORK — The dollar bounced back vigorously Thursday from a massed selling attack by major central banks, to close only slightly easier.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Close, The, Wtd. Deutsche mark, French franc, Swiss franc, Japanese yen.

The dollar closed at 1.8949 DM in London, below its 1.9090 DM close there Wednesday but well up on the 1.8845 DM low for the day.

upside for the dollar," said Steve Barrow, corporate adviser at Chemical Bank in London. "We wouldn't feel this rally has ended until we get to or beyond that sort of level."

Verity's Remarks on Dollar

WASHINGTON — Commerce Secretary William Verity denied Thursday that a comment he made to a West German newspaper about the dollar and the Deutsche mark was intended to state the official U.S. position on the rate between the two currencies.

U.S. Emphasis on Currency Wanes

Dollar Value Takes Back Seat to Concerns Over Inflation

NEW YORK — The dollar, once at center stage in U.S. monetary policy, has taken a back seat now that capacity constraints and buoyant consumer demand threaten to boost inflation and stymie further trade gains.

DEFICIT: 'Invisible' Part of U.S. Trade Account Has Moved Into the Red

(Continued from first finance page) American companies earn from their foreign operations. This income rose by \$13.9 billion last year, to \$52.3 billion.

Counted as Income from Service Trade

This year, though, the dollar was stable in the first quarter and rose in value in the second, depriving service trade of a windfall from dollar depreciation.

But Rising Interest Rates Increase

the attractiveness of dollar-denominated securities by boosting their yields. Thus, they tend to drive up the value of the dollar as well.

Thursday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in the market.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks including AM, AIG, ALC, etc.

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Table of OTC prices for various stocks including AM, AIG, ALC, etc.

Thursday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

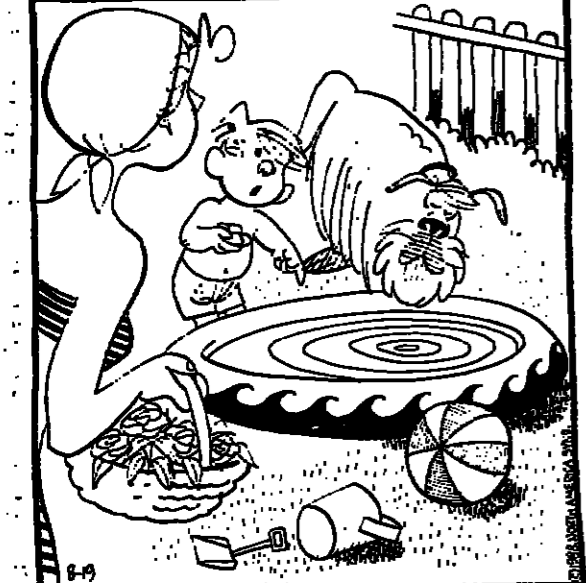
Table of AMEX closing prices for various stocks including AM, AIG, ALC, etc.



Crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1-61.

- ACROSS
1 Hines and Siepi
6 Prospero's servant
11 Essential parts
12 Badinage
14 A 1947 musical
17 Passion, in Bath
18 Abhor
19 Slangy negative
20 A day in Livy's life
21 Sometimes it flies
22 Bis
24 Character in "Charley's Aunt"
25 Kin of duikerboks
28 Broadway orq.
29 Ferrer or Brooks
30 Thin rope
31 Check
33 Menotti work
35 Objets d'art
38 Tyson's "kingdom"
39 Explorer Johnson
42 Unfold
43 Peasant footwear
45 El
46 James and Kett
48 "My country, of these"
49 Comic Jay
50 "Le Coq"
51 Senor's love
53 Casino employee
55 Gerstwin song: 1925
58 Mother who can be cruel
59 Describing a winter glaze
60 Like most TV shows
61 Sea swallows
DOWN
1 "So what!"
2 Friend of D'Artagnan
3 "Elephant Boy" star
4 Inaug
5 Believer: Suffix
6 On the plane
7 Carry on
8 Mosaic piece, e.g.
9 Biblical verb ending
10 Kind of verse
11 Manly
13 Responds to a stimulus
14 "Adam" (verse re. microbes)
15 Creature painted on Indian artifacts
16 Word with suit or socks
17 Hayseed's milieu
23 Cordial
25 Reverberate
26 Fine-grained, fertile loam
27 Patrick, for one
32 Rag products
33 Singer Turner
34 "Vaya Con Dios"
35 Some of the West Pointers
36 In Manhattan's residential section
37 Go back
39 Spotted felines
40 Tough: firm
41 Decorate
44 Made amends
47 Postponed bedtime
49 Burdened
52 Actress
53 Robert or Elizabeth
54 Pitcher
56 Greek letter
57 U.S. naval vessel

DENNIS THE MENACE



"CAN YOU BUY ME A BIGGER POOL? ROCKS ONLY SNIIP ONCE IN THIS ONE."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Jumble puzzle with words: SESMY, REGUP, BYRBAC, PHANEP.

WEATHER

Weather forecast table for Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, Middle East, Oceania.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST: CHANNEL: Rough. Temp. FRANKFURT: Fair. Temp. 55-65. LONDON: Showers. Temp. 54-61. PARIS: B. Temp. 55-65. MADRID: B. Temp. 55-65. MILAN: B. Temp. 55-65. ROME: Fair. Temp. 55-65. BARCELONA: B. Temp. 55-65. AMSTERDAM: B. Temp. 55-65. BRUSSELS: B. Temp. 55-65. COLOGNE: B. Temp. 55-65. DUBLIN: B. Temp. 55-65. GENEVA: B. Temp. 55-65. LISBON: B. Temp. 55-65. LONDON: B. Temp. 55-65. MADRID: B. Temp. 55-65. MILAN: B. Temp. 55-65. N. YORK: B. Temp. 55-65. PARIS: B. Temp. 55-65. ROME: B. Temp. 55-65. SAN FRANCISCO: B. Temp. 55-65. SEATTLE: B. Temp. 55-65. SINGAPORE: B. Temp. 55-65. SYDNEY: B. Temp. 55-65. TOKYO: B. Temp. 55-65. WASHINGTON: B. Temp. 55-65. WELLINGTON: B. Temp. 55-65.

PEANUTS comic strip panel 1.

BLONDIE comic strip panel 1.

BEEBLE BAILEY comic strip panel 1.

ANDY CAPP comic strip panel 1.

WIZARD OF ID comic strip panel 1.

REX MORGAN comic strip panel 1.

GARFIELD comic strip panel 1.

World Stock Markets table.

World Stock Markets table with columns for Amsterdam, London, Zurich, Sao Paulo, Madrid, Milan, Frankfurt, Paris, Bonn, Rome, Athens, Tokyo, Seoul, Taipei, Singapore, Hong Kong, Manila, Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta, Bangkok, Colombo, Dhaka, Karachi, Lahore, New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Chennai, Coimbatore, Mysore, Pune, Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Jaipur, Lucknow, Patna, Bhopal, Ranchi, Dehra Dun, Shimla, Chandigarh, Chandernagore, Karaikal, Pondicherry, Daman, Diu, Goa, Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Diu, Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandernagore, Karaikal, Pondicherry, Daman, Diu, Goa, Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Diu, Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

BOOK BRIEFS

GENERATION OF SWINE: Tales of Shame and Degradation in the '80s. By Hunter S. Thompson. Summit Books, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y. 10020.
Hunter S. Thompson, who gained a fan club with such hand-sketched books as "Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas" and "Fear and Loathing on the Campaign Trail '72," is back with a collection of his pieces that appeared in The San Francisco Examiner in the last few years.
They combine name-calling, bomb-throwing and sardonic humor. He's a little more strident this time out, but if you happen to share his public enemies, Thompson's your man.
Nearly everything he writes makes yellow journalism pale. With his targets the high rollers, from Sunset Strip to the White House, the former political writer for Rolling Stone elevates insult to an art form. He's dead serious and we blink, wondering how he can get away with it.
Thompson calls the present generation a "Generation of Swine." With that phrase as his title and premise, he takes no prisoners. A reader can go through the 300-plus pages of the book and look in vain for qualifying journalistic words. Thompson doesn't write measured prose. It's — well, gonzo. (Herbert Mitgang, NYT)

READING THE RIVER: A Voyage Down the Yukon. By John Hildebrand. Houghton Mifflin, One Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., 02108.
This is the chronicle of a sentimental journey by canoe. The readable river of the title is the Yukon, strapping and glacier-fed, which courses 2,000 miles through the Yukon Territory and Alaska before emptying into the Bering Sea. (To "read" a river is to scrutinize its banks and surface for signs of the best route to steeply joined the back-to-the-land movement, migrating from Ann Arbor, Michigan, to Alaska, where they built a log cabin and sowed the seeds of divorce. "But there's nothing to do here," his wife complained, and he admits he had no answer for her.
They abandoned the cabin and the dream and moved back to the lower 48 states. (He and his second wife live in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he teaches English at a branch of the University of Wisconsin.) Yet he found himself "still haunted by my original vision of the

North — the nightless summers and long winters of solitude" and "curious about the sort of people who had stayed behind, leading a life I frankly couldn't manage." Whereas the Yukon has served others as an artery of trade, especially in furs and gold, it gave Hildebrand access to the Native Americans and homesteaders whose lives he wanted to sample.
Of course, when he returned there, there was also adventure to be had. He happened upon a red fox and a moose, sandhill cranes and bears (though not grizzlies). He clambered over the hulks of sunken steamboats and negotiated channels bristling with ways that almost swamped his boat. He crossed over the Arctic Circle and under the Alaska pipeline. He traversed Lake Laberge, site of the incident that spawned one of literature's most inspired chains of doggerel. "The cremation of Sam McGee." He gazed upon the landscape that prompted Jack London to write his classic story of physical frustration, "To Build a Fire." He stopped at the Alaskan town from which, in 1905, Roald Amundsen telegraphed the news that he had snatched together the legendary elusive Northwest Passage at last.
I very much enjoyed reading the Yukon over Nelson George's shoulder. (Dennis Drabell, John Hildebrand's shoulder. (Dennis Drabell, WP)

THE DEATH OF RHYTHM & BLUES. By Nelson George. Pantheon Books Inc., 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.
Although white recording artists often gain air play and mainstream success by appropriating African-American musical styles, most black artists remain restricted to the ghettos of urban contemporary radio. And the ghettos of urban contemporary radio, most blacks who escape those categorical corals usually do so by de-emphasizing their own ethnicity. This enables them to "cross over" (an industry term for shifting the sales base from the black to the larger white audience), and gain the level of success achieved by the whites who mimic them.
According to Nelson George, Billboard magazine's black-music editor, this ironic cultural apartheid has not only excluded the authentic purveyors of black music from enjoying their just rewards, it also has provided the economic motive for the tragedy described in his new book's title, "The Death of Rhythm & Blues." In this book, the young author's third, George argues that rhythm and blues, a genuine expression of the black community's soul, began dying when it became rock 'n' roll, which is inauthentic and white-oriented but much more lucrative. (Salim Muwakkil, WP)

BRIDGE section header and introductory text.

BRIDGE game table with cards and scores.

Stock market tables for Sydney, Zurich, Toronto, Sao Paulo, Madrid, Milan, Frankfurt, Paris, Bonn, Rome, Athens, Tokyo, Seoul, Taipei, Singapore, Hong Kong, Manila, Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta, Bangkok, Colombo, Dhaka, Karachi, Lahore, New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Chennai, Coimbatore, Mysore, Pune, Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Jaipur, Lucknow, Patna, Bhopal, Ranchi, Dehra Dun, Shimla, Chandigarh, Chandernagore, Karaikal, Pondicherry, Daman, Diu, Goa, Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Diu, Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Of Goals and Cruises In



Both Reynolds after his record...

Abdul-Jabbar

LOS ANGELES — Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, the NBA's leading scorer, has signed a contract with the Los Angeles Lakers to play for the team next season.
The 33-year-old center, who has won five NBA championships and a Most Valuable Player award, is expected to sign a five-year contract worth \$25 million.
Abdul-Jabbar, who has played for the Milwaukee Bucks and the New York Knicks, is expected to sign a five-year contract worth \$25 million.
The Lakers, who are looking for a new center to replace Kareem, are expected to sign a five-year contract worth \$25 million.
Abdul-Jabbar, who has played for the Milwaukee Bucks and the New York Knicks, is expected to sign a five-year contract worth \$25 million.
The Lakers, who are looking for a new center to replace Kareem, are expected to sign a five-year contract worth \$25 million.

Mixed Doubles

By Alexander McNab
NEW YORK — Tennis is one of the few sports in which men and women compete against each other.
A mixed-doubles match can be a most energetic and exciting one, often on the same side of the net.
Two fundamental questions that should be asked are: First, should spouses, siblings or friends play together? Second, once the match begins, should you park on the sidelines?
I don't think brothers and sisters or husbands and wives should play together.
I don't think spouses, siblings or friends should play together.
I don't think brothers and sisters or husbands and wives should play together.
I don't think spouses, siblings or friends should play together.

The Daily Source for International Investors advertisement.



SPORTS

Of Goals and Guts: Reynolds Cruises Into the Record Book

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches ZURICH — Burt Reynolds is going to need a new sign.



Burt Reynolds after his record-breaking 400 meters in Zurich.

Evans' 20-year-old record and Reynolds' sign each came down Wednesday night, as Reynolds ran an astonishing 43.29.

Reynolds, whose first name is Harry, had a goal: surpassing the world record of 43.26 set by Lee Evans in high altitude on Oct. 18, 1968, at the 1968 Mexico City Olympics.

Reynolds' destruction of one of the oldest world track records was similar to Bob Beamon's audacious lengthening of the long jump record to 29 feet, 2 1/2 inches (8.9 meters) on the same day as the Evans record at the 1968 Games.

Reynolds, a 24-year-old native of Akron, Ohio, lived for a time in Cleveland, the home town of Jesse Owens, who won four gold medals in the 1936 Olympics in Berlin.

"There's a statue to Jesse Owens in Cleveland and I've had so much inspiration from that over the years," he said.

The Reynolds record was more impressive than the Evans mark because it was not run at altitude. "This is it," a jubilant Reynolds said. "No wind-aided, no altitude. It's done. It's history now."

"I had the determination and guts in the final straight," he added.

Reynolds stayed near the lead as Nigeria's Innocent Egbunike set a blistering pace for 200 meters.

"When I saw Innocent go out there, I knew it would be a world record pace," Reynolds said. "I figured I had the record 10 meters before the tape." (AP, UPI)



Minnesota pitcher Allan Anderson and catcher Brian Harper colliding as both sought a third-inning pop-up bunt by Detroit's Gary Pettis. Anderson made the catch and the Twins went on to win, 2-1.

Record or Not, Fisk Leads White Sox Past Blue Jays, 5-1

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches CHICAGO — Carlton Fisk tied the American League record for games caught. Or did he?

Fisk caught his 1,805th game here Wednesday night, helping the

"It turned out to be an occasion," Fisk said. "I'm glad we won. I go out and try to do good, but it's not easy to do good every day. It just worked out that way tonight."

Fisk homered in the second inning and in the sixth, giving him 13 this season. He walked off Duke Ward with the bases loaded in the eighth.

Athletics 10, Orioles 4: In Baltimore, Jose Canseco hit his major league-leading 32d homer, Mark McGwire ripped his 23d homer and Glenn Hubbard keyed a five-run fifth inning with a two-run double to power Oakland.

Twins 7, Tigers 1: In Detroit, Alvin Anderson won his fifth consecutive decision and Dan Gladden hit a two-run homer as Minnesota completed a three-game sweep and beat Detroit for the seventh straight time this season.

Red Sox 7, Mariners 2: In Boston, Bruce Hurst won his fifth consecutive decision and Rich Gedman and Ellis Burks homered as Boston moved to within two games of first-place Detroit in the American League East.

Yankees 11, Angels 7: In New York, Rickey Henderson and Dave Winfield had four hits apiece and drove in three runs each in New York's 16th-inning attack as the Yankees closed to within 2 1/2 games of Detroit.

Indians 11, Brewers 7: In Cleveland, Joe Carter hit two solo home runs to break out of a 5-for-40 slump and Cory Snyder homered as Cleveland won its third straight.

Royals 9, Rangers 6: In Kansas City, Missouri, Danny Tartabull knocked in three runs, including two with a triple during a four-run fifth that carried the Royals.

Dodgers 7, Phillies 2: In the National League in Los Angeles, John Tudor pitched a complete game in his debut with the Dodgers, and Kirk Gibson and Mike Scioscia had three hits apiece.

Tudor, traded by St. Louis on Tuesday for slugger Pedro Guerrero, scattered 11 hits, struck out one and walked two.

Astros 1, Cardinals 0: In St. Louis, Missouri, Dave Meads, an emergency starter for the injured Bob Knapp, allowed two hits in six innings and Glenn Davis scored on Joe Magrane's wild pitch to give Houston the victory.

In his debut with St. Louis, Guerrero went 0-for-3 with a walk.

Pirates 2, Braves 1: In Pittsburgh, Dave LaPointe, in his debut with the Pirates, allowed three hits over seven innings, helping Pittsburgh move to within 4 1/2 games of first-place New York in the National League East.

Cubs 5, Reds 0: In Cincinnati, Rick Sutcliffe pitched a four-hit and Mitch Webster drove in two runs to pace Chicago.

Padres 4, Expos 2: In San Diego, Tony Gwynn keyed a four-run sixth inning with a bases-loaded, two-run single to lift the Padres.

Gwynn, who went two-for-four, tied Atlanta's Gerald Perry for the National League batting lead.

Giants 4, Mets 0: In San Francisco, Rick Sutcliffe silenced a New York attack that had generated 13 runs the previous day by pitching his fifth career two-hitter to lift the Giants. (AP, UPI)

For Tigers, Anderson Is the Winning Link

By Murray Chass New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Why are the Detroit Tigers in first place and how do they manage to remain a contender in the American League East despite losing such significant players as Lance Parrish and Kirk Gibson?

The answer was provided by Dwight Evans, the Boston Red Sox right fielder.

"Sparky Anderson," he replied instantly when the question was posed. "Sparky came in the middle of 1979 and said, 'Give me five years and I'll make a world champion out of this team.'"

In 1984 they won the World Series. He sits over there and does a lot of talking, but he backs up his talk.

"He gets so much out of his players," Evans continued. "He loses Kirk Gibson and look what they're doing. They believe in him. He's made a believer out of me. I was talking to him in spring training and he said, 'God didn't put me on this earth to be a loser. I'm a winner.'"

Indeed, Anderson is a winner and an extraordinary manager:

• He is the only major league manager to win 700 games with two different teams.

• He is the only manager to win 100 games in a season in each league.

• He is the only manager to win the World Series with teams in each league.

• He is the manager whose team won more games than any other team in the 1970s and whose team has won more games than anyone in the 1980s.

Evans, who with his Red Sox teammates recently faced the Tigers eight times in 11 days, was not alone in his answer. The Detroit players generally attribute their success to their manager, a man who has created a contending club out of players like Dave Bergman, Pat Sheridan, Luis Salazar, Tom Brookens and Ray Knight.

To be sure, the Tigers have two critical ingredients — outstanding pitching and solid defense — that win games on the field. The pitching and defense have to be good because the offense is not.

Before their loss Wednesday night to Minnesota, the Tigers had scored three runs or fewer 19 times in 26 games, but still added a game to their American League East lead. A study of the league's offensive leaders uncovers only one Detroit player in the top 10 of any category: Alan Trammell is eighth in hitting.

But the pitchers plod on in the face of offensive adversity, the starters averaging seven innings per start, the relievers converting 27 of 32 save opportunities. They are aided by the defense, which is tied for the league lead in fewest unearned runs allowed (39).

The players making those pitches and those plays, though, are in their roles because their manager has placed them there.

"Sparky perceives this team as a jigsaw puzzle," said Bergman, who is in his fifth season and fits into the puzzle as a first baseman-left fielder-designated hitter-pinch-hitter. "Each piece is a different shape and a different size, and it's his job to make all the pieces fit to complete the puzzle. That's where his challenge is in baseball. He says managing out on the field is the easy part."

Anderson, who is in his 10th season as the Tigers' manager and his 19th as a major league manager, works at his puzzle in spring training.

"Sparky is a great judge of talent," said Knight, who also played for Anderson in Cincinnati. "I know he's said a lot of things about the Garbays and the Pittaros; he pumps people up. But he's always been able to judge talent well. You don't see him bringing six, seven guys up from the minor leagues during the season. He judges his talent in spring training and stays with it."

The Tigers have made only nine roster moves this season, and all stemmed from injured players being placed on or removed from the disabled list.

"The second thing, and probably most important," Knight continued, "is you never know what an individual possesses in heart and character, but Sparky comes closer than anyone I've been associated with to knowing what a player is made of."

Knowing the type of person a player is ranks high in Anderson's planning because he believes games are won on more than ability alone.

Abdul-Jabbar: One More Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LOS ANGELES — Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, the all-time scoring leader in the National Basketball Association, is putting away his sky hook for good at the end of next season.

Abdul-Jabbar, 41, announced at a press conference Wednesday that next season, his 20th in the NBA, will be his last.

He outlined his plans to enter the entertainment industry, starting with the announcement that he has signed an agreement with a talent agent, Arnold Rifkin of Triad Artists Inc., to represent him in all-entertainment fields.

"This will be my last year in pro basketball, and when it's over I will look forward to making a quick and effortless transition to the entertainment industry," said Abdul-Jabbar, the center and captain of the two-time defending champion Los Angeles Lakers.

Abdul-Jabbar is the NBA's all-time regular-season scoring leader with 37,639 points and the NBA's all-time playoff scoring leader with 2,571. He ranks among the NBA leaders in virtually every category, including games played, rebounds, blocked shots and field goal percentage.

In 1969-70, Abdul-Jabbar was the leading scorer in his first season in the NBA, when he played for the Milwaukee Bucks, and also was rookie of the year.

He is likely to be honored the last time he appears in each NBA city, just as Julius Erving, the former star of the Philadelphia 76ers, was celebrated during his final time around the league in the 1986-87 season.

"It's going to take some getting used to," Abdul-Jabbar said of the expected adulation. "I'm just glad



Abdul-Jabbar: After 20 years, hanging up the sky hook for good.

it's a very positive type of thing. You get used to people showing appreciation. You'd rather go out that way than go out like Nixon did."

He said that working in the entertainment industry is "something I've not done as a living, but it's something that's been interesting to me."

Two initial projects have been selected. A television special hosted by

actor Bruce Willis will incorporate highlights of Abdul-Jabbar's career and of his final season. It is scheduled to be aired soon after the Lakers conclude their 1988-89 season.

Abdul-Jabbar also has optioned "Bloods," a book of 12 short stories written by Wallace Terry about the experiences of black soldiers in Vietnam. It will be produced either as a movie or a television special. (AP, WP)

Welsh Soccer Star Rush To Return to Liverpool

Reuters LIVERPOOL — Ian Rush, the Welsh striker that the Italian soccer club Juventus bought for £2.2 million (\$5.4 million), is to return to Liverpool, the English club announced Thursday.

Liverpool, which won the English league championship last season, said Rush was returning immediately after just one season in the Italian league but did not give the transfer fee.

"The second thing, and probably most important," Knight continued, "is you never know what an individual possesses in heart and character, but Sparky comes closer than anyone I've been associated with to knowing what a player is made of."

Knowing the type of person a player is ranks high in Anderson's planning because he believes games are won on more than ability alone.

Mixed Doubles: Battle of the Sexes?

By Alexander McNab New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Tennis is one of the few sports in which men and women compete against each other.

A mixed-doubles match can be a sociable, energetic outing, or it can turn into a battle of the sexes, often on the same side of the net.

Two fundamental questions arise whenever club players think about playing mixed.

First, should spouses, siblings or sweethearts play together?

Second, once the match begins, should you pick on the woman?

Ask a host of experts the first question and the standard answer is: "It depends on the couple."

But some have unequivocal opinions. "I don't think brothers and sisters or husbands and wives should play together," said Wendy Turnbull, the Australian pro who has won five Grand Slam mixed-doubles titles.

"They're very competitive, and it's easier to yell at your spouse or sister or brother than it is a friend."

would 'suggest' things. Suggestions are always good, but not demands."

Tracy Austin, who won the Wimbledon mixed title with her brother, John, in 1980, disagrees with Turnbull about family pairs.

"Playing with John was very emotional," said Austin, "and it was special to win with him. John's a bigger brother. I'm never going to do anything to make him mad at me. I'm going to try my hardest. Someone who knows you well knows what to say."

Marry Riessen, who partnered both Turnbull and Margaret Court to major mixed titles, plays recreationally with his wife, April.

"We would never get angry at each other over a game of mixed doubles," Riessen said, "but I've known couples who cannot play mixed doubles together."

John Austin, who is the tennis director at PGA West, in La Quinta, California, runs a lot of mixed-doubles events.

"I tell couples to try it," he said of his advice to couples who want to know whether they will be compatible on court.

Often, the woman plays in fear of getting tagged, which raises the second question: Should you pick on the woman?

"Whether it's proper etiquette may be debatable, but intimidation is part of the game in competitive mixed doubles.

Turnbull said. "One of the first times I played with Bob Hewitt, against Betty Stove and Frew McMillan, Bob said, 'Off the first ball, Frew's going to nail it right at you, so be alert.' Sure enough, the first shot, bang, right at me, and I hit it for a winner. Frew really looked surprised."

Hitting hard right at the woman in a social match might be overdoing it.

"At the club level, you don't want to hit anybody," John Austin said. "It's not worth it. You're just going to create enemies. It's more effective to lob."

Indeed, a smart play for the receiving team is to position the man at the baseline when his partner is returning the opposing man's serve, then lob the return over the opposing woman.

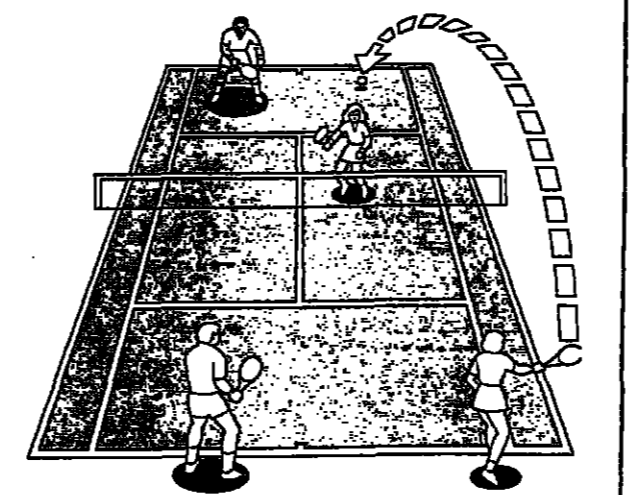
That gives the woman receiver a greater margin for error in returning, and if successful, allows the receiving team to take over the forecourt.

What often happens in mixed doubles, and what is the cause of so much friction between partners, is that the man tries to play too much of the court.

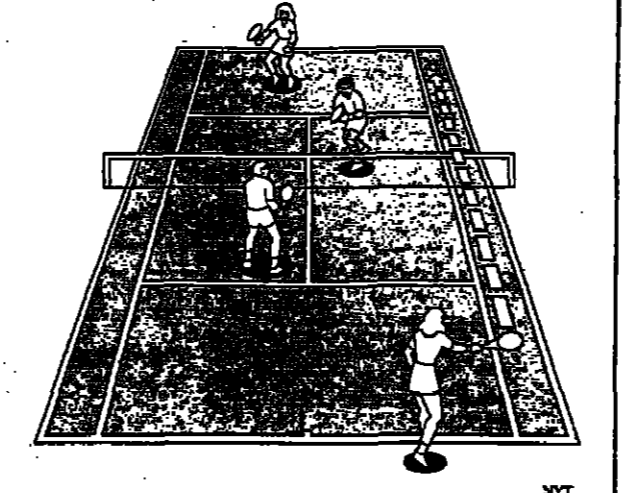
"The men try to hog too much, and what usually happens is they make a mistake," Riessen said.

John Austin suggests a simple tactic to take advantage of the opposing man's tendency to overplay.

"Go down the line past him," he said. "Keep him in place." Alexander McNab is editor of Tennis magazine.



Keep Mixed Doubles Foes in Their Place First, don't drill the woman at the net, lob over her head instead. It's better manners and the tactic will give you a greater margin of error on the return. Second, to cure the man who hogs all his partner's shots, hit down the line behind him. Keep him in his place.



SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Wednesday's Line Scores

Table with columns for American League and National League games, listing teams, scores, and key players.

TRANSITION

BASEBALL National League CINCINNATI—Optimistic Jack Armstrong, pitcher, to Nashville of the American Association. Called up Norm Charlton, pitcher, from Nashville.

Major League Standings

Table showing American League and National League standings for various teams.

SOCCER

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION Lens 0, Montpellier 0 Paris-SG 1, Sochaux 0 Metz 1, Nice 0

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